

TOOK THEIR LIVES BIG RATE WAR

Two Despondent Men Committed Suicide Yesterday

Henry Parker Swallowed Paris Green and James F. Cuff Hanged Himself From Bedroom Door

Henry Parker, a farm hand employed by his brother, Alex Parker, at John's corner, Framingham, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking a quantity of Paris green. Parker had been ill and unable to work for some time and the rate was quite despondent.

Alfred J. Nichols, a day laborer, although he was on his way from town to the house, was found hanging from a branch of a tree, the body containing a quantity of Paris green. A moment later he was found on the floor in great agony. Nichols was hanged in one of the rooms of the dormitory of the office of Dr. F. L. Lamont, who works over him, in front of his house. The case was reported to the police, and he died about 5 o'clock.

Parker, formerly lived on the old Parker farm on the Nashua road, just across from the grounds of the Clinton club of the Knights of Columbus and did odd jobs for the Knights in their camp. He is survived by his mother and one brother.

Medical Examiner Meigs viewed the body and pronounced the case a suicide. The body was removed to the

rooms of C. M. Young in this city.

Cuff Hanged Himself.

White, temporarily deranged through despondency, James F. Cuff, of 6 Main street, hanged himself at his home late yesterday afternoon.

Cuff was a mechanician by trade but for some time had been out of work and unable to secure a position. He had been suspended from his employer, though for a short time, for being absent. Yesterday afternoon he went to his room to rest and shortly after 6 o'clock his dead body, hanged to the chamber door, was found hanging from a hatching rope, tied to the door handle, thrown over the top of the door and standing on a chair he had adjusted the nozzle of his pipes. He then slipped from the chair, breaking his arm, and lay on the floor. Meigs viewed the remains and pronounced the case a suicide. Cuff was 31 years of age and leaves a wife, Sarah A. Cuff, who works in North Clinton, two sons, James E. and Eddie and one daughter, Margaret.

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FOUR DROWNED

Children Lost Their Lives While Skating

NORWOOD, R. I., Feb. 15.—While skating hand-in-hand over the ice on Sand pond late yesterday, four children were drowned when a stretch of soft ice gave way, another was barely saved and several persons who attempted to rescue them narrowly missed being engulfed in the icy waters.

The children drowned were:

RANGELIA HANSON, 14 yrs. old; LILLIAN HANSON, 12 years old; ANEL HANSON, 11 years old; JOSEPH JOHNSON, 15 years old.

The first three were brothers and sisters.

Albert K. Sweet, an older youth, who was also one of the chums which had been skating over the pond, was thrown under the ice with the rest and was in the chilled waters for nearly half an hour before being pulled out at the end of an overcoat by Joseph Wilson and Gilbert Johnson, father of the boy drowned. Bessie Carpenter, another member of the party which started the trip over the pond clung to the ice and went off just in time to save herself but not in time to warn her unfortunate companions.

There were but a dozen persons on the pond at the time of the accident and most of these were school children. The last of the bodies, that of Rangelia Hanson, was not recovered until late last night.

The parents of the children are prostrated and both families are in gloom today. While the Hanson family

had three of its children the Johnson household was probably the more pitiful, with a sister of the drowned boy dying, and another sister placed in the grave less than a fortnight ago, and the parents in poor circumstances.

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LORD BERESFORD

May Attack the British Naval Policy

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford's coming retirement from the navy at the termination of his command of the channel fleet, which is said to be his long controversy with Admiral Sir John Fisher, first sea lord of the admiralty and active head of the navy, is considered to offer Lord Beresford a new means for criticising the navy's present management. For it is believed he will again enter parliament, where he will again enter parliament, where he will have a free hand to attack government methods.

The antagonism between these two distinguished admirals dates back for years. When Admiral Fisher, who is credited with planning the recent rearrangement of British fleets, concentrated two heavy squadrons in the North sea, facing the German coast, and made an announcement of the reduction in the channel fleet, Lord Beresford is said to have objected to such action while he was in command. Vice-Admiral Bridgeman was given command of the fleet, now to be constituted as the most important in the British navy.

The prime minister made quite clear in his statement in the house of commons in July last the cabinet's views on the subject of naval discipline. He said that "if they find reason to believe that a state of things exists which is in any way detrimental to the discipline or smooth working of the fleet they will not hesitate to take prompt and effective action."

In spite of that warning, although Lord Charles has not personally criticised the admiralty policy papers, which are believed to represent his views have continued to do so, and it has been generally assumed that both he and the authorities would feel a certain measure of relief when the usual period of command being determined, he could go on half pay.

In some quarters it has, indeed, been stated that the action of the admiralty is tantamount to a dismissal, because "there is still another year to run of the time usually associated with high command."

Lord Charles Beresford was member of parliament for Waterford from 1874 to 1889, for the east division of Marylebone from 1885 to 1892, for York from 1897 to 1900, and for Woolwich in 1902, which seat he resigned to take command of the channel fleet. He will easily be able to obtain another seat, and in parliament would become, as formerly, a fearless critic of the naval administration.

WORCESTER MAN

Is Sued for Breach of Promise

BROCKTON, Feb. 18.—Still wearing the ring she claims he gave her when they were betrothed and still cherishing a regard for the man whom she abdicates has proved recurrent to his promise to wed her, Miss Nellie E. Morris of Eastondale, who is employed as a shoe operative in this city, has filed in the superior court of Worcester county a declaration charging breach of promise against Lewis Hayward, aged 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hayward of Eastondale, to recover \$20,000 damages.

Miss Morris is 25 years old and the daughter of Mrs. Allen Morris of the little town just over the Brockton line. She is employed as a sticher at the Reynolds, Drake & Gabbell factory here. She declined to discuss her plans, stating that the matter is entirely in the hands of her counsel, John H. Bartlett.

Hayward's parents have been residents of Eastondale for 25 years. The news of the action against her son was a great blow to the young man's mother. She said that her son and the young woman had not kept company for years. Hayward is now a resident of Worcester, employed as a foreman of a gang of ice cutters. To a reporter in that city he said:

"It has been 35 years since I talked with her. Yes, I suppose I did make love to her, but I was not a bit more ardent in my wooing than I was to lots of other girls. I have engaged counsel."

DRACT

A special town meeting of the water supply district has been called for Friday evening, Feb. 26. The articles contained in the warrant are as follows:

"To see if the district will vote to authorize and instruct the water commissioners to borrow the sum of \$120 in anticipation of taxes, the same to be used in paying the interest on the water bonds issued to the district.

"To see if the district will vote to ask the legislature to enact a bill which will give the district the privilege of asking a loan of \$5000 for the purpose of defraying the expense of extending the present water system."

The Pleasant Social club entertained the members of the Florence Social club last night at its quarters in Pleasant street. An oyster supper was served during the early part of the evening after which a musical and literary program was carried out and speeches were made. Among the numbers on the program were the following:

Vocal selections by William Roddy, Paul Merrill, Joseph Quirley and Henry McArthur; recitations, Matthew O'Brien, and a very pleasing phonograph concert was given by Mr. McArthur.

At the conclusion of the program President Thomas Fink of the Florence club acknowledged his appreciation of the very genial spirit manifested by the members of the Pleasant Social organization in providing such a pleasurable evening.

The committee to which much of the success of the affair was due was as follows: William King, chairman; Louis Dwyer, treasurer; David Price, Herman Gunther, Patrick Sullivan, William Roddy and William Leary.

A CONCERT

AT THE FIRST TRINITARIAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The vestry of the First Trinitarian Congregational church was the scene last evening of a very Sunday school concert. The sketches in which the little ones took part were very pleasant, one of them entitled "The Tea Party," being a class of little girls, all of whom were dressed like "grown-ups." Miss Dorothy Moody was the reader for this sketch and the follow-

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1909

| | AT BOSTON | AT BROOKLYN | AT NEW YORK | AT PHILADELPHIA | AT PITTSBURG | AT CINCINNATI | AT CHICAGO | AT ST. LOUIS |
|-------------------|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| BOSTON..... | READ | APR. 20, MAY 1, 2, 3 July 6, 7, 8, 9 Oct. 5, 6, 7 | APR. 24, 25, 26, 27 June 25, 26, 28 Sept. 1, 2, 3 | APR. 21, 22, 23, 24 June 25, 26 July 1, 2, 3 Oct. 6, 7 | JUNE 2, 3, 4, 5 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 21, 22, 23 | JUNE 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15 Sept. 18, 19, 20 | JUNE 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23 Sept. 25, 26, 27 | JUNE 16, 17, 18, 19 July 20, 21, 22, 23 Sept. 28, 29, 30 |
| BROOKLYN..... | | APR. 17, 18, 19, 20 May 28, 29, 30, 31 Aug. 17, 18, 19 | THE | APR. 11, 12, 13, 14 June 1, 2, 3, 4 Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7 | APR. 26, 27, 28, 29 July 26, 27, 28 Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7 | JUNE 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 17, 18, 19 | JUNE 3, 4, 5, 6 July 20, 21, 22, 23 Sept. 21, 22, 23 | JUNE 7, 8, 9 Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Sept. 24, 25, 26 |
| NEW YORK..... | | MAY 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 July 26, 27, 28 Sept. 13, 14, 15 | LOWELL | APR. 19, MAY 1, 2, 3 June 2, 3, 4, 5 Oct. 7, 8, 9 | JUNE 16, 17, 18, 19 July 3, 4, 5, 6 Aug. 17, 18, 19 | JUNE 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 18, 19, 20 | JUNE 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15 Sept. 18, 19, 20 | JUNE 1, 2, 3 Aug. 5, 6, 7, 8 Sept. 21, 22, 23 |
| PHILADELPHIA..... | | APR. 14, 15, 16 June 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 8, 9, 10, 11 | MAY 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 June 22, 23, 24 Sept. 6, 7, 8 | APR. 17, 18, 19 May 28, 29, 30, 31 Oct. 2, 3, 4, 5 | JUNE 7, 8, 9, 10 July 21, 22, 23, 24 Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15 | JUNE 16, 17, 18, 19 July 21, 22, 23, 24 Sept. 23, 24, 25 | JUNE 2, 3, 4, 5 July 19, 20, 21, 22 Sept. 28, 29, 30 | JUNE 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 12, 13, 14 |
| PITTSBURG..... | | MAY 24, 25, 26, 27 July 22, 23, 24, 25 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2 | MAY 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 27, 28, 29 | MAY 26, 27, 28 July 1, 2, 3, 4 Aug. 24, 25, 26 | MAY 11, 12, 13, 14 July 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 Aug. 20, 21, 22 | JULY 1, 2, 3, 4 July 22, 23, 24, 25 Sept. 3, 4, 5 | JULY 11, 12, 13, 14 July 29, 30, 31 Sept. 24, 25, 26 | JULY 18, 19, 20 July 26, 27, 28 Sept. 3, 4, 5 |
| CINCINNATI..... | | MAY 11, 12, 13, 14 July 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 Aug. 27, 28, 29 | MAY 26, 27, 28 July 8, 9, 10, 11 Aug. 24, 25, 26, 31 | MAY 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 July 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 29, 30, 31 | MAY 24, 25, 26, 27 July 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 29, 30, 31 | MAY 22, 23, 24 July 5, 6, 7, 8 Sept. 3, 4, 5 | MAY 11, 12, 13, 14 July 29, 30, 31 Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7 | MAY 5, 6, 7, 8 June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Sept. 6, 7, 8 |
| CHICAGO..... | | MAY 20, 21, 22 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 26, 27, 28, 29 | MAY 21, 22, 23 July 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 Sept. 1, 2, 3 | MAY 19, 20, 21, 22 July 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 27, 28, 29, 31 | MAY 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 July 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 24, 25, 26 | MAY 20, 21, 22 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 27, 28, 29, 31 | MAY 18, 19, 20, 21 May 23, 24, 25 Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 | MAY 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 May 9, 10, 11 Sept. 1, 2, 3 |
| ST. LOUIS..... | | MAY 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 July 8, 9, 10, 11 Aug. 24, 25, 26 | MAY 11, 12, 13, 14 July 23, 24, 25 Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23 | MAY 24, 25, 26, 27 July 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 Sept. 1, 2, 3 | MAY 20, 21, 22 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 27, 28, 29, 31 | MAY 5, 6, 7, 8 May 31, 32, June 1, 2 Aug. 27, 28, 29, 31 | MAY 18, 19, 20, 21 May 23, 24, 25 Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 | MAY 14, 15, 16, 17 May 9, 10, 11 Sept. 10, 11, 12 |

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While the peanut table was presided over by Miss Bessie L. Worrall.

The winners in the sports were: Potato race, boys, Fred Lang; fat woman's race, Mrs. John Osgood; three-legged race, boys, Robert Worrall; Winfield Hanson; potato race, girls, Irene Cacklerline; Annie Fletcher; whistling contest, boys, William Richardson; nail driving contest, Mrs. H. J. Ball.

PHILATHEA CLASS

HELD A MID-WINTER PICNIC

LAST NIGHT

The Philathea class of the First Congregational church held a mid-winter picnic last night. Supper was served from 6:30 to 7:30, and was followed by a list of sports that was thoroughly enjoyed.

The matrons of the evening were: Mrs. B. A. Willmett, Mrs. Frank E. Putnam, Mrs. H. Hanson, Mrs. W. Conwell, Mrs. Ed. Thomas, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Arthur Bartlett.

The matresses at supper were: Miss Ethel Putnam, Norilda Jackson, Ruth Kenworthy, Edith Maker, Lilla Cutler, Myrtle Houston, Belle Robinson, Miss Cleares and Miss Roy.

The list of sporting events was in charge of Miss Alice Cochrane and Mr. Herbert Ball. The trapine table was

under guarantee at Carter & Sherburne's. Price \$1.

Dr. Leonhardt Co., Station B, Buffalo, N. Y., prop. Wrote for brooklet.

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PANAMA CANAL

Subject of Lecture by
C. M. Fuller

Charles Mason Fuller, formerly of the United States navy, delivered a very interesting lecture on the "Great Panama Canal," before a large and appreciative audience at the rooms of the People's club in the Runnels building last night. The lecture was one of the free course given by the club.

The use of one hundred interesting pictures assisted those present in understanding more fully the remarks of the speaker.

Mr. Fuller, in referring to some of the other great canals of the world, told of the cost of putting the battleship fleet through the Suez canal. The rate charged is \$1.50 per ton and \$2 for every person brought through. This cost the United States about \$131,000. The canal banks are built in terraces, thus leaving no place where standing water may accumulate, to breed disease and pests.

Mr. Fuller during the course of his remarks said that he always advocates the lock system for the canal and believed that that would be the system adopted. According to the proposed plans there will be two sets of locks, with three locks in each set. The great lake, which is not far from the coast,

Oregon was forced to make clear around the horn, in the Spanish-American war, forcing her to go 15,000 miles instead of 5000.

Mr. Fuller was interesting throughout, and his address received the strictest of attention from the crowd of 300 who were present. At the conclusion of the lecture, it was announced that the same man would address the club on February 24, taking as his subject the "Indies." This lecture will also be illustrated.

BACK TO WORK

LASTERS HAVE RETURNED TO
THEIR JOBS

BRINTREE, Feb. 18.—The 50 lasters who went on strike at the D. B. Clossen Co. shoe factory in this town on Monday returned to their work today under the old conditions.

The introduction of new lasting machines which the lasters contended would result in a cutdown of wages was the cause of the dispute. The company made no attempt to fill the places of the strikers.

CANNED GOODS

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1908 was

15,956

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pidote, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1909. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public

This is by far the largest average circulation of any newspaper in Lowell.

TENEMENT HOUSE REFORM AND SANITATION

The subject of tenement house reform was merely broached at the charity conference held in city hall Tuesday evening. That is a subject replete with vast possibilities, not only for the good of the families and people affected, but for the community at large and the city as a whole.

Seldom does it occur to the average citizen or even to those striving for reform what a field there is for benevolent work in the improvement of the homes of the working classes. The home is the foundation of society, and whatever is done to make it more attractive, more comfortable, more happy, tends to improve and uplift the whole. It has been well said that the domestic relations preceed and in our present existence are worth more than all our other social ties. They give the first thrill to the heart and unspeakable founts of its love. Home is the chief school of human virtue. Its responsibilities, joys, sorrows, smiles, tears, hopes and solicitudes form the chief interest of human life.

What work, therefore, could be more laudable than a movement to brighten, purify and, may we say, healthify the homes of the toilers whose lives are regulated mainly by the sound of the factory bells?

Lowell is in need of such reform, as nearly every factory city, and even every metropolitan city must be. In every city, yes, even in our national capital with all its magnificence, there is a district of very poor tenement houses, rockerries they might be called.

Some cities have them in greater proportion than others, and, of course, Lowell has her share. One of the things that demand attention of Lowell residents in this regard is, that a few streets which twenty years ago were fairly respectable are now reduced to a deplorable state of dilapidation. The former occupants have moved outward and recent arrivals in our city have taken their places—people who came from the sunny Isle of Greece, or who led a pastoral life on the continent of Europe or in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey. All these peoples have been accustomed to plenty of sunshine and fresh air; and such of them as hailed from agricultural districts have never known how readily the more deadly diseases are propagated in the congested districts of large cities.

When these people get crowded into small tenements in this country the contrast with the open air conditions of their former homes is very striking, and no doubt to them it is not only disagreeable but injurious to the health.

The great fault of the poorer tenements is, that they are low studded, the windows are too few and too small, the light insufficient, the ventilation is bad and sanitary conditions imperfect.

There are tenements in dark alleys and in the interior of large blocks where there is practically no light and no contact with the outer air for purposes of ventilation. In such places the germs of tuberculosis and other diseases find a fertile field of propagation.

The occupants of these pest holes of disease are not instructed as they should be in how to protect themselves against such diseases. As a result many of them fall victims to the ravages of the white plague, consumption, and fevers of various kinds.

When such tenements are crowded with humanity the conditions may easily be imagined. All such cases demand the prompt attention of the board of health, and where the rooms are too small or sanitary conditions are imperfect, the tenements should be condemned as unfit for human habitation.

Moreover, the property owners who collect rent for such tenements are proving themselves to be men who lack public spirit and disregard the interests of the city. They should be compelled to keep their property in decent repair in the interest of the occupants as well as of the public health.

Many of the owners of such property complain that the rent they receive does not warrant any expense on repairs. They should make the necessary repairs and charge higher rent. They should realize that the reason why their property does not rent well is that it is unattractive for lack of repairs. This function belongs to the board of health, while the inspector of buildings should see that no more ramshackle buildings will be erected within the city limits. When buildings that were erected fifty, seventy-five or a hundred years ago still remain in the midst of respectable buildings on a business street something is radically wrong. The very fact shows that the owners of the buildings are not doing their duty to the property or to the city. A study of examples of this kind might result in a movement to force these delinquent property owners to expend a little money on their property or else sell out to people who will use it for business purposes.

This movement for better tenement houses and more ideal conditions is in line with the city beautiful movement, which is not necessarily confined to the improvement of the architecture in our municipal and other public buildings, but applies to the beautification of our most obscure as well as our most important streets.

What is needed in the city tenements is more light, more sunshine. Oh! if the sunlight and the fresh air could only enter the crowded tenements they would do more than all the doctors. In the tenements we should have more spacious apartments and more air space. The average adult requires a certain air space and this well ventilated in order to be protected against impure air.

The board of health might properly fix a minimum number of cubic feet to be provided for each adult in the average tenement. That judiciously settled would prevent the crowding that is so detrimental to health and happiness in the congested districts.

It is obvious to the least observing fact work along these lines—the infusion of sunshine and fresh air to the homes, the improvement of sanitary conditions, with the remodelling or renovation of the dilapidated buildings, would improve the public health and at the same time lessen intemperance and the other offences resulting therefrom.

Where the homes are made healthy and attractive, the occupants will be more cheerful and less subject to the moroseness brought on by gloomy environment, or by bad air and certainly less disposed to seek transient relief in the flowing bowl.

Here, then, is a movement that commends itself to all classes, as one

by which thousands of people can be benefited, the public health protected by the prevention of disease, the general aspect of our poorest streets much improved, and many of the evils of intemperance discounted in advance.

We have sufficient faith in the various classes of foreigners who have settled here within the last dozen years to believe that they are easily susceptible of complete assimilation as American citizens, not only imbued with the American spirit of absolute freedom and toleration, but also capable of accommodating themselves to the new social and industrial conditions in which they find themselves, while at the same time realizing the vital importance of clean, airy and attractive homes.

They are all ready and willing, we believe, to cooperate with the health authorities and other agencies in fighting disease and especially that insidious, inveterate and fatal foe of factory cities, the white plague. Let not these foreign elements of our population be blamed for disease-breeding or unsanitary conditions. If such conditions exist anywhere the fault is ours, not theirs. It is because we have not insisted upon anything different, because we have not made regulations making it obligatory upon all classes to observe the laws of hygiene and sanitation so as to have cleanly and healthful houses even where the buildings are poorest.

We submit that these matters are of such vital importance that they demand the earnest and continuous attention of the board of health with a view to general improvement.

SEEN AND HEARD

Editor Seen and Heard: I observe that a writer in a local paper refers to Washington's birthday as a national holiday. What do you say about it?

Inquirer: Washington's birthday is a federal, not a national holiday. There is no national holiday.

Is there a drug store near here? I asked the man who was being shaved by the barber. "None in the next block." Why? "Send the boy out for a nickel's worth of vitriol. My face is a little tender today, and I don't want you to use your regular bay rum."

Mr. Backwoods had called for the first time to escort Miss Bumpkin to the weekly prayer meeting. An excess of timidity and self-consciousness reduced both to the point of absolute silence until at last and with visible effort, as the "Meeting house" neared, the gallant summons all his courage. "Do you like stewed rabbit?" he hazard.

"Yes," returns the maiden, coyly.

Again silence, until on the return journey the home lights are sighted, when with another mighty effort the resourceful swain asks feebly:—"Ain't the gravy nice?"

And yet there are those that maintain that country folk sometimes seem at a loss for conversational topics.

He was examining a calendar on which was depicted a goddess of the sun partly submerged by an impossible wave, and he said:

"I wonder why it is that goddesses are so unsatisfactory. I don't believe I ever saw a goddess that impressed me favorably or one that I would be willing to have a son of mine marry, if she agreed to dress properly and live a domestic life, like ordinary mortals."

Distinguished painters have been experimenting with goddesses for thousands of years, but they've had pretty poor luck, so far as I've been able to observe, and I've seen most of the famous goddesses on both sides of the water. Their forms are all right, as a rule, but they have hard faces, very hard faces indeed, and they're

all should share the privileges of government who assists in bearing its burdens; consequently, I would admit all whites to the rights of suffrage who pay taxes or bear arms, by no means excluding females.

Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself.

The one great living principle of all democratic government is that the representative is bound to carry out the known will of his constituents.

A true people in times of peace and quiet, when pressed by no common danger, naturally divide into parties. At such times the man who is for neither party is not, cannot be, of any consequence.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

Along the path of a useful life Will heart's case ever bloom? The busy mind has no time to think Of sorrow, or care, or gloom; And anxious thoughts may be swept away As we busily wield a broom.

The bilious and bewhiskered Rock beer goat surmounting the festive beer keg has appeared on the land and we know that spring is nigh, for the goat and the nectar that he advertises, from time immemorial, have been unfailing signs of spring. Annually with the coming of bock beer into the market The Sun and other newspaper offices are besieged for a week or more with queries of this nature:

Dear Editor: Will you kindly inform an old subscriber what bock beer is?

Dear Editor: Is bock beer the first brew of the hops, or what is it? etc.

Of course you understand, these

questions are only a few of the thou-

sands that the poor editor is called

upon to answer from day to day and

are not sent in because the subscribers

believe that he is an authority on this

particular subject.

In order to forestall the querists this

year the editor sent a reporter out

yesterday to ascertain beyond any per-

adventure, and without any too exten-

sive personal investigation, just what

bock beer is, and the scribe was for-

tunate in meeting Mr. Frank Bell, of

Boston, traveling salesman for the

Ice-Rooted-brewery combination of brew-

ers who, among other liquids, brew

bock. In response to the reporter's

request for an expert definition of

bock beer Mr. Bell said: "Bock beer

is the first brewing of the new hops.

In the old days when one could brew

only in cool weather, October brought

great joy, for bins were bursting with

new malt and stores were redolent

with new hops. The harvest was

over and it was time for the first brew-

ing and the whole country-side made

holidays. In the abundance of his

hops the brewer made the first brew

from his hops. He mashed an extra

amount of his best barley malt and to

the brew he gave generously of his

choice hops. Then he stored it away

in great casks to mellow with age as

all good lager beers must do. After

five months in the vaults the beer was

ready in April and was brought forth

immediately after winter's cold, of the

yellow grain hops and the fragrant hop

gardenias of autumn. That was the

original story of bock and while now

the brewing goes on in a machine-

made to turn the year round, the pro-

duction among brewers, each being as

strous of power as the first brew on the

market, has got so back of the date of

the first bock of the year, Washington's birthday now, with some

of the best bocks.

At the Lowell Inn, Fresh fish direct

from the ocean, Lobsters

from the traps. Meats from

LOWELL INN, busiest place in Cen-

tral street.

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JOHN H. HARRINGTON

<p

JOSEPH PULITZER ACCUSED BY UNCLE SAM

THE United States versus the Press Publishing company is a case that is puzzling the public. It is before two federal grand juries; it has reached the United States senate; it is being discussed by the newspapers. The president of the United States started it. After Senator Bayley of Maryland, a lawyer of conceded ability, talked about the case on the floor of the senate and intimated that it was a good deal of a mystery to him the question was referred to the judiciary committee. Mr. Pulitzer's lawyers have asked the attorneys for the government to tell them who are in the case, what it is about and what the government's law for the proceedings is. The lawyers for the government have not seen fit to enlighten the lawyers of Mr. Pulitzer.

The Press Publishing company is the company under which the New York World is published and disseminated. Joseph Pulitzer is the editor of the World, its owner and publisher. Employees of the World are subpoenaed in John Doe fashion and appear before the federal grand jury for the District of Columbia and before the federal grand jury of the United States district court in New York. The president of the United States, who instituted the suit, said when he did so:

"The real offender is Joseph Pulitzer, editor and proprietor of the World. While the criminal offense of which Mr. Pulitzer has been guilty is in form a libel upon individuals, the great injury done is in blackening the good name of the American people. He should be prosecuted for libel by the government authorities."

In a letter to William Dudley Foulke, written in the early part of December, the president severely criticized Delavan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News, and William M. Lassan, editor of the New York Sun, for their connection with the matter in publishing the World's articles. This letter brought out comment from the press of the country, but the man against whom the prosecution by the government is being made is Mr. Pulitzer.

The offending stories concerned an alleged syndicate of fifteen Americans, including Douglas Robinson, the president's brother-in-law; Charles P. Taft and William Nelson Cromwell. It was alleged that this syndicate purchased for \$8,500,000 all the stocks, bonds and rights of the old French Panama Canal company and then used its influence to have the United States government take over the canal rights at a price of \$40,000,000, making a profit of \$31,500,000 for the syndicate.

Whatever may be the outcome of the litigation, Mr. Pulitzer is before the country with the unique distinction of being the one individual against whom the legal machinery of the government has been put in action. Mr. Pulitzer's life has been crowded with incidents decidedly out of the ordinary. He is a giant in his profession. Wherever he goes in the old world he is interviewed by reporters, written about by the leading writers and is a topic for the magazines.

Mr. Pulitzer's Foresight.

If Mr. Pulitzer were in possession of all his facilities he would not be quite so distinctive, although his executive genius, his aptitude in grasping the questions of the hour and his universal knowledge of men and affairs would mark him as one far beyond the limitations of the average man of intellect.

Foresight and determination are the

chief characteristics in this man's manner said: "Pulitzer, this young



ment of the Times. He even asked how the papers were supplied to the city that had small circulations and less influence. Mr. Pulitzer bought the Post-Dispatch was the result. The constitution of Missouri is a part of the work of Mr. Pulitzer. He was a member of the body that made it. He was associated with Carl Schurz in the Liberal Republican movement which subsequently resulted in the nomination of Horace Greeley for president. Mr. Pulitzer was delegate to the convention that nominated Greeley and Brown. He carried out this determination. A newspaper man and has frequently astonished the older heads with his suggestions. He began, like his father, at the lowest rung of the ladder, but he knows who is editor of the World.

There are stories and stories about Mr. Pulitzer's coming to New York. One is that he was penniless. Another is that he slept in the parks. Some of these stories may have more color than foundation. It is a fact, however, that he was remote from influence. His chief capital consisted of his foresight and determination. He foresaw the example, the possibilities in the million when the school reaches the stage that will warrant the donation. The founder of the new school of that nominated Greeley and Brown. He carried out this determination. A second rate hotel building stood on that site of the present World building.

Mr. Pulitzer foresaw that the site commanded two cities. He bought it. All "seeing New York" cars pass it. The story of the newspaper which is issued from the structure under the great bronze dome is known all round the globe.

In 1885 Mr. Pulitzer was elected to the lower house of congress from one of the districts of New York, but the field was too limited. He resigned after a few months to give his attention to the work for which he was born.

When his great affliction—he is practically blind—came upon him it seemed to quieten all his energies. He applied himself to his work with greater assiduity than ever and is even now quite active. No matter where he may be, he is editing the World. He has a summer home at Bar Harbor. He has a mansion in the fashionable section of New York. This mansion is a palace in its equipment. It is the home of a student, a maker of events, a musician, an artist—in all that is necessary to beauty and elevate. He has a place in the cities of New Jersey where he goes at certain seasons. He has a yacht that was constructed after his own designs. He knows Europe and its public men as well as he knows his adopted country and its public men. But wherever he may be, he keeps his fingers on the World. In his incessant thirst for all that is inspiring he wears out secretaries and is still fresh in his work when others have given up from exhaustion. How a Blind Man "Sees."

One day at Bar Harbor he had told his secretary to read to him the headlines of his afternoon paper. Away down in one corner was an item of a poor woman who had been run down by a car. The item had come in late, and it had to be minimized. The secretary had skipped the item. The blind man's intuition told him that all of the paper had not been read. He directed the weary secretary to go over the paper again. This time the secretary read the overlooked item.

The great editor said to him, "You didn't read that before." Then he asked: "What is the big item in the news? Telegraph the editor to raise a fund for that poor woman. Let the Evening World head the subscription." And so it goes, day after day, wherever he may be. He knows before he goes to sleep here or in the remotest parts of the world, wherever the telegraph can furnish him the information, exactly how many lines of advertising the next issue of his paper will contain.

A few years ago, soon after his son Ralph married Miss Webb, daughter of W. Seward Webb, millionaire of New York, Joseph Pulitzer announced that he would retire from the active management of his two newspapers in New York. Nobody in the World often disputed this announcement, but there were many incredulous smiles. Mr. Ralph Pulitzer is a well trained newspaper man and has frequently astonished the older heads with his suggestions. He began, like his father, at the lowest rung of the ladder, but he knows who is editor of the World.

How deeply imbued Mr. Joseph Pulitzer is with his work was shown not a great while ago when he founded a school of journalism in Columbia university. He gave it a million dollars. He promised to give another million when the school reaches the stage that will warrant the donation. The founder of the new school of that nominated Greeley and Brown. He carried out this determination. A journalism thus proposes to perpetuate what he has created.

FRANK H. BROOKS.

Bells That Ring Alarms Under the Sea

WIRELESS telegraphy and the submarine signal were potent factors in the rescue of human life from the White Star steamship Republic, that went down in forty fathoms of sea off Martha's Vineyard Sunday, Jan. 24, after she had been gashed on the port side by the Italian liner Florida in the early hours of the preceding day.

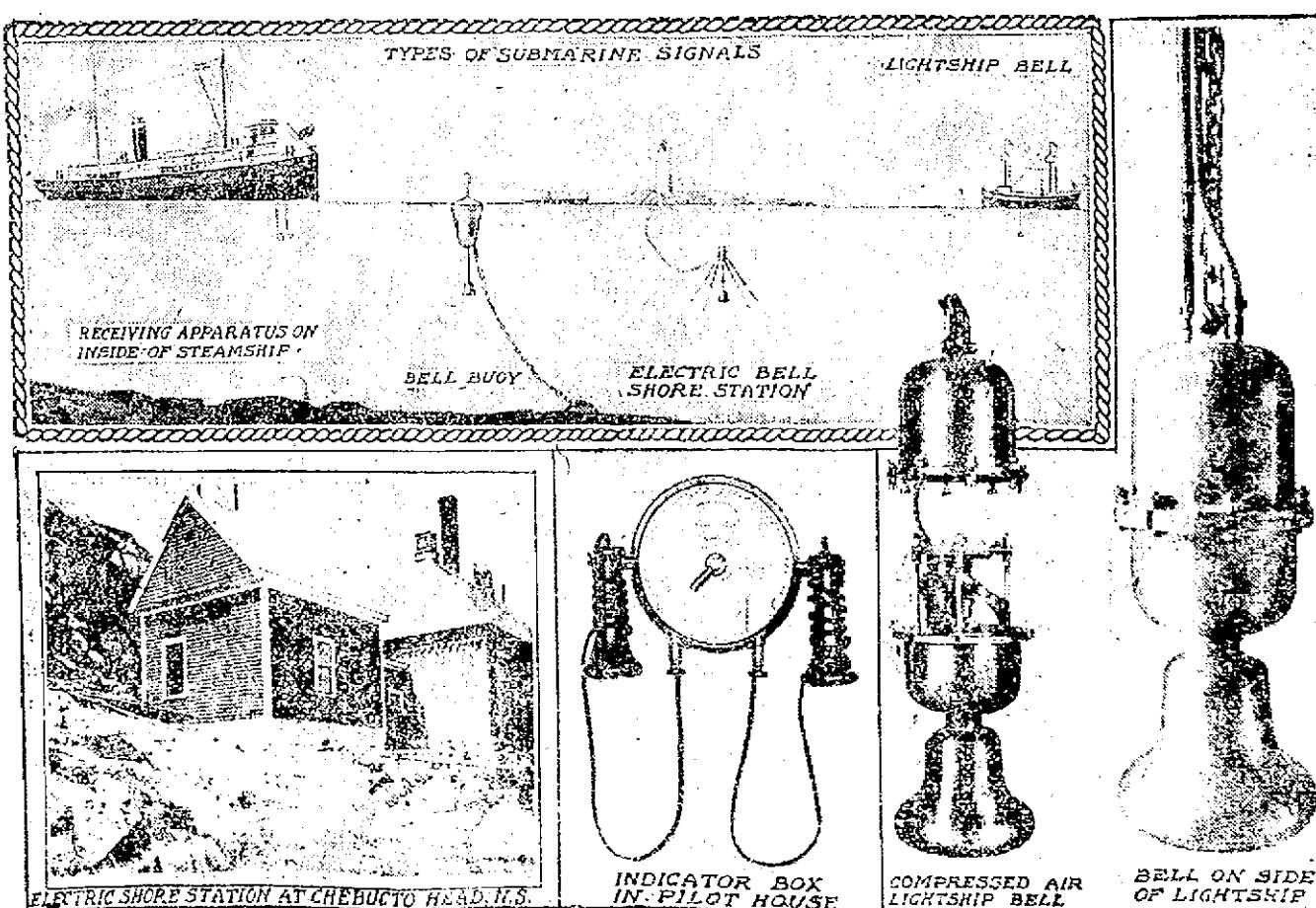
Although the submarine signal apparatus anticipated wireless telegraphy, less is known, except by navigators of the former than the latter.

The submarine system consists of two parts—one, sound signaling under water for coast protection; two, receiving apparatus for vessels. With the latter apparatus any ship approaching a lightship, bell buoy or electric shore station equipped with a submarine bell will receive a warning that will give it ample time to avoid danger or direct its course to a harbor of safety.

While the part played by wireless telegraphy in connection with the Republic's disaster has been told, as it deserved to be, the details of the work by the submarine system have not been fully explained.

The captain and navigators of the Baltic, sister ship of the ill-fated Republic, report that the Republic was using her submarine apparatus at the time of the collision, and she continued to use it until she was found by the Baltic. By the use of the submarine the Republic was enabled to obtain her exact position from Nantucket light vessel. Having obtained her bearings, she sent information of her condition broadcast by wireless, and in this way the Baltic learned the location of the Republic. The second officer of the Baltic made this clear in his statement. "We picked up the bell buoy," he said, "on Nantucket lightship and kept it all the time until we found the Republic. At all times we could tell the direction of the lightship accurately."

After the rescue and while the Baltic was still blanketed with a dense fog, the Baltic found her way to the Fire Island lightship and the Ambrose channel lightship by means of submarine apparatus instead of waiting outside until the fog lifted. After the American liner, the New York, had received news by wireless of the Republic's disaster she made her way to the



tions is on either side of the receiving of a ship does not have to go into the water to send out signals. It requires some engineering skill to manipulate it. It consists of tanks, microphones, battery box, bell and so forth. The only one to respond to the vibrations of the water medium, but should the ship shift her position so as to bring the distant bell buoy on or low on either starboard or port. By means of a simple switch on the bearings of the ship the sound will be repeated by the bell. The signal box can be accurately located.

Contemplated improvements.

The principle of the submarine signaling device is based on the fact, well known, that sound signals are transmitted under water with absolute accuracy, while in air the sounds are diverted by banks of fog or cloud or by wind and the varying densities of the atmosphere.

The apparatus has two modest parts. The "speaking" apparatus consists of a submerged bell of a design adapted to provide sounds in the water and the receiving paraphernalia on a vessel. The latter picks up the sounds of the bell and enables the pilot not only to determine its direction, but also the distance away of the ship, reef or light vessel to which the telltale bell is attached.

In order to send forth signals from a vessel in motion the bell or gong is located inside the hull of the ship for forward and snugly to the outer skin of the fabric. It can be rung by an automatic device or by hand. When fixed to a lightship the bell is suspended to a depth of about twenty-five feet, where it is tolled at regular intervals by steam or by electric mechanism.

On a ship that carries this apparatus there are always two transmitters, one installed on the starboard and the other on the port side. This arrangement is important, as an navigator will readily understand.

When the bell sends out its pulse-

signals, the vessel must have to go into the water to enable ships approaching each other at a high rate of speed to communicate to enable ships to avoid collision. The slings of compressed air tanks, all of these being of a bell overboard from a moving ship, it is claimed, has disadvantages which is only a bell. The company owning the system has found that many is now developing an apparatus when a bell is placed in a tank inside which it is claimed will carry a sufficient distance to give the signal to another ship the sound of which is smoothed to a certain extent preceding each other to measure the distance of the ship and when each other.

By the skin of the ship, and when each other, it would be of assistance in enabling tests have shown that a bell with a practical form.

and having a high musical note is best adapted for the transmission of sound through water. Bells can be distinguished at five miles, and in some cases at a greater distance, even by a child. The volume of the tone is used to gauge distance. It is not denied that vessels hear these bells at a distance far beyond the range of aerial fog signals and that navigators get direction accurately. Reports received from the lakes show that the sounds of the submarine bells are heard at a distance of seven, ten and twelve miles.

Practically all ocean going passenger steamships plying the Atlantic are now equipped with the receiving apparatus for submarine signals, and bells are regularly rung below the surface of the water at ninety-eight stations already established in this and foreign countries and at the expense of the respective governments.

Canada was the first country to adopt submarine signaling. The four lightships in the St. Lawrence river and the one off Yarmouth are equipped with submarine bells. Strangers entering the English channel get the bells on the tender at Cherbourg and Boulogne. During the summer of 1907 submarine bells were installed on all the lightships on the Pacific coast and in the gulf of Mexico.

The apparatus is as applicable to warships as to merchant marine ships, and a special submarine signal apparatus has also been successfully tested for the fishermen of the Gloucester fleet.

After tests had been made by captains of several English ships, all of whom reported favorably, the London Shipping Gazette said, "The reports prove the absolute reliability of the submarine signaling system."

It is rather singular there are no reliable data from which the name of the inventor of this system is obtainable. Like the birthplace of Homer, the name is still in doubt. Since its discovery it has been improved in several respects, but the principle, so simple as to be understood by a child, remains the same. It contains enough glory for all.

John Verne in his "Tactical Training" said, "Leaves Under the Sea" in his Captain Nemo of the Nautilus dwelt upon the superiority of submarine transmission. The system had been worked out successfully and put into

Fair tonight. Friday fair followed by sun or rain in the afternoon or night. Warmer, light northerly to easterly winds probably increasing Friday.

ESTABLISHED 1878

NIGHT EDITION

CLEARED HIS NAME

Bank Cashier Was Classed as a Thief

PITTSBURG, Feb. 18.—Thomas Gordon, a negro, formerly janitor of the First National bank of Turtle Creek, was landed in jail here yesterday morning after having been brought from Oedda, Pa., by Thomas Carroll, former cashier of the bank, who had trailed him more than 600 miles in 18 months.

On Aug. 10, 1907, the bank was robbed of \$400. There was no one but the cashier and janitor in the bank at the time the money disappeared. Gordon had a good story to tell and the blame fell on the cashier, who sold his home and borrowed money to settle the loss. He was also discharged.

Carroll believed that the janitor had

got the money and when Gordon and his wife left Turtle Creek some months later Carroll trailed them. He stalked the couple all through the south but it was not until a few weeks ago that Gordon bought a country place in Florida for \$3000 and prepared to spend the rest of his life in ease. Carroll had kept tabs on every move of the couple since they left Turtle Creek and was able to show that Gordon had not done a stroke of work, so when Carroll walked in with the officers the former janitor collapsed and it is said confessed.

Carroll has contracted an illness in the search which may cost him his life.

CATCH THIEVES

Men Were Disguised as Tars

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—To the detective work of two young and good looking customs inspectors, Peter S. Bradley and Robert L. Warner, who disguised themselves as broken down sailors, belongs the credit for the capture and confession of the two highwaymen, Helge Jensen, 24, and Otto Regnert, 23, who robbed and nearly murdered Customs Inspector Robert Magill on the night of Jan. 30, in Battery Park. The two footpads pleaded guilty yesterday before Magistrate House in the Tombs court, and were held in \$3000 bail each for trial.

Bradley, with a four days' growth of beard, donned a rugged suit while Warner shodged his face and put on overalls.

Bradley told the story yesterday to a reporter. He said:

"After we had disguised ourselves, we spent several days in frequenting the saloons in the vicinity of the Battery and the sailors' reading room. In a few days we were pretty well acquainted with the down and out sailors and longshoremen.

"One night, in a den back of a saloon on the Bowery, we both pretended we were intoxicated, and we spent all our nickels in running an automatic piano. We proposed a dance, and for while we danced around with the drunken sailors and human riff-raff. The particular man we were after danced once with Warner, and once Warner pretended to kiss him, and said between affected hiccoughs that he was his pal for life.

"A few days ago we pretended to get intoxicated with the man we had selected as our pal, and during the brawl we incidentally brought up the subjects of blackjacks, highway robberies, and so on. Then we incidentally mentioned our friend, Magill. At this our pal began to show attention, and before long he had impeded us to the knowledge that he knew the two men who had attacked and robbed Magill. Then we corralled him and told him who we were. He was so frightened that he gave us a minute description of the men who attacked Magill.

"This set out for his companion, whom we located in a furnished room, 200 Henry street. His actual arrest was made by the detectives. After his arrest we got him in a room and told him that Magill was dead, and that to save himself from the electric chair he must confess. He confessed to everything, implicating Jensen."

Magill, who is 61 years old, appeared in court yesterday with his head swathed in bandages.

KILLED HERSELF

GIRL WAS AFRAID HER FIANCÉ WOULD DIE

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Miss Ida McBride, 28 years old, the daughter of Thomas McBride, cashier for Park & Tiford at their main office, killed herself yesterday at her home, 524 West 14th street, by cutting her throat with her father's razor. She thought her fiance, Thomas Jewell of 339 West 14th street, would not recover from an attack of pneumonia.

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At noon yesterday the young woman's father heard something fall in her room. He found she had locked herself in a closet and cut her throat. She died in an hour.

Come around, Rounders. Friday, Prescott.

INDIAN CHIEF

OLD GERONIMO WAS BURIED TODAY

LAWTON, Okla., Feb. 18.—Geronimo, the old Indian war chief who died at Fort Sill yesterday, was buried today in the Apache burying ground northeast of the army post. The Rev. L. L. Legere, the Indian missionary, conducted the services which were as similar to the Apache system of burial as the cemeteries thought possible. War department officials made today a roll call for the Apache prisoners of war at Fort Sill, and the 200 warriors joined in the slow procession that carried the body of their old leader to the grave.

Talk of Lowell. Rounders' dance.

Significant Reply

A clerk in the largest drug store in Lowell said to Mr. Hood not long ago: "You must be advertising Hood's Lotion heavily. It is selling fast." The reply was: "The advertising that is being done is mostly done by those who are using the lotion and telling their friends about it." The fact is, Hood's lotion is found to be by far the best application for all irritations of the skin caused by exposure to the sun and wind, chafes, abrasions, and the unpleasant sensitiveness of the skin after shaving. Try it 25c. or 50c.

A Real Half Price Sale

Is not so common as it may seem.

BUT WE ARE

ABSOLUTELY Giving You GLASSES

AT

HALF PRICE

During this Stock Reducing Sale

We know that this is being appreciated by the number of people we are fitting.

DON'T FORGET we duplicate your broken lenses at HALF PRICE

Open Day and Evening—French Clerk

THE BABBITT CO.,

OPTOMETRISTS

51 MERRIMACK ST., COR. JOHN—Over Lawyer's Book Store.

TO OUST PUTNAM

Movement on Foot is Favored by Mayor

There is no concealing the fact that a movement is on foot to remove the superintendent of streets, Newell T. Putnam, principally because it is alleged that he has refused to remove Frank Lazzelle, assistant superintendent of sewers. Mr. Lazzelle's name was scratched from the street department pay roll a few weeks ago by the committee on accounts, and Mayor Brown approved the action.

It is also charged that Mr. Putnam is not economizing as thoroughly as it is alleged as he should deem sufficient, but his cardinal sin is his refusal to discharge Lazzelle.

Now, as the story goes, the scheme is to remove Mr. Putnam and that can be brought about in two ways, with or without action on the part of the mayor. The city council can do it by a two-thirds vote in both branches, but it is extremely doubtful that such a vote could be obtained.

Mr. Putnam, suspended by the mayor or removed by the city council, Mr. Hartwell, it is alleged, would be made acting superintendent on condition that he would remove Lazzelle. Once in the position of acting superintendent, Mr. Hartwell would have a panece

for all individual ills in the department and would be a hard man to beat when the time arrived to elect a superintendent.

Relative to the removal of a head of a department, such as that of streets, we turn to section two of chapter 415 of acts of 1906 where the following is written:

"The mayor may suspend or remove any executive or administrative officer, except as hereinbefore provided, for such cause as he shall deem sufficient, and shall set forth in the order of suspension or removal his reasons therefor, provided that no removal shall be made on partisan grounds. The order of suspension or removal shall not take effect until it is approved by the city council voting by yeas and nays.

The city council may, by a two-thirds vote in each branch, voting by yeas and nays, remove any of the said officers without the consent of the mayor; provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall apply to any of the following departments, namely: The school committee, the police commission, the water board, the overseers of the poor, or the trustees of the public library.

COSTLY GIFT

FINEST RUG IN WORLD FOR WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—What is said to be one of the most costly gifts to the nation by an individual was accepted by President Roosevelt at the White House yesterday. H. H. Topalian, a wealthy Armenian connoisseur and a personal friend of the president, presented an imperial silk-jewelled Persian rug, said to be the finest in texture and weave in the world.

The rug, which is valued at \$50,000, contains twenty-four square feet of unblended Persian silk. It is studded with strings of sapphires, rubies, emeralds and turquoise, surrounded by ropes of pearls, causing the color design, which is modeled after the interior of a Turkish mosque, to run into delicate shades of rose, green and horizon blue. The whole effect is one of indescribable softness and richness.

The rug, which is hand-woven, represents the labor of an entire Persian family for five years. It was originally intended for use as a wall tapestry in the palace of the Shah of Persia, but it struck Mr. Topalian's fancy on one of his trips to the Orient, and after a great deal of trouble he succeeded in purchasing it and bringing it to America.

A framework of mahogany has been built around the rug and it may be used as a hanging tapestry in the White House reception room.

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CITY HALL NEWS

Accounts Committee Will Approve Jan. Bills

A special meeting of the committee on accounts was called for tomorrow night to take action on January bills approved last night by the board of charity. Merchants and others having bills against the department have been calling for their paid and those who have had bills hanging over since last year threaten to attach interest, claiming that they sold at a cut price, believing that it would be a case of ready money. The committee at its special meeting tomorrow night, however, will not take action on the hang over bills from last year as the board has asked the mayor for information concerning them.

Mayor Brown has had a talk with the inspector of lighting relative to alleged violations of the gas company's contract in putting lights out earlier than the hour specified in the contract.

Reports have reached the mayor from certain districts to the effect that lights are being turned out at an about

time when they should burn until about break of day.

The principal work of the street department at the present time is the removal of snow from the streets.

All of the department's teams and about all of its men are thus engaged

and some criticism is being made as to

the small number of men for which a boss is provided.

The snow removals are made up in parties of about

six pick and shovel men, a teamster

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6 O'CLOCK PRESIDENT TUTTLE

Makes Vigorous Statement on Railroad Rate War

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—In reference to railroad disastors for Boston for the past year, the Boston roads were largely diverted to the Atlantic seaboard. President Tuttle returned to the old rate of 65 cents. That of the Boston & Maine R. R. the northern roads again intervened and purchased the Boston lines to try and stop up for its rights.

The Boston & Maine railroad will the experiment and found that it was a failure and it will now be stopped up for its rights.

Boston business men believed their peace a failure and that commerce will be diverted to the south. Boston & Maine R. R. in its action to re-establish the old way around Boston, followed the Boston & Maine in filing a schedule of rates, the Boston & Maine chamber of commerce and the Merchants' association have each endorsed the action of the Boston & Maine and both were represented at a recent hearing in New York where the matter was discussed before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The rates will make these organizations responsible for any generalization of west bound freight rates.

Business men maintain that business interests here can not permit other Atlantic ports to enjoy lower rates than the ports of New England.

"TROY JOE" IS RELEASED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18.—After ten years' imprisonment Joseph Curran, alias "Troy Joe," one of the Portsmouth cut-burn robbers, walked through the jail gate at Cranston today a free man. Last week Gov. Alton J. Popham recommended his pardon, and today the state senate gave its consent. There were four other indictments against the man, but Attorney General Greengough has passed his hands as they were in connection with the robbery in question. Curran was committed to jail in November of 1899.

ON WHISTLER THE UNEMPLOYED

Ross Turner Speaks Before Art Association

Say it is Hard to Get Work

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—It is difficult to obtain living wages in Massachusetts, Whistler lectured on Whistler before the Lowell Art association at the Whistler House, 16 Wrentham street, last evening and gave a different and more pleasing view of the great artist.

In talk of Whistler's habits and life in Paris and of the life at Venice, it was at Venice that Mr. Turner was brought into close contact with Whistler. There he found that Whistler had traits which made him the best of company. His wit and humor were proverbial and of an evening in the cafes at the Plaza he was always found the leading spirit in a group of fellow artists making his jests, genial in the form of joking people, some of whom could not see the point with which his friends were connected with Whistler. At Venice, that summer, there was a most distinguished gathering of persons, including the Rouenians and others equally famous. Whistler seemed always to be the star of the gathering. The striking appearance, and he was really much more looking than his neighbors, would suggest his wit and suggest that of unconsciously dominating any gathering he was in made him the central figure.

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Whistler is said to have been excessively particular, said Mr. Turner, "but I seldom heard him mention America or Americans and his sympathies were surely with the south in the Civil war. He was, however, evidently proud of his countrymen and his country, and when the American colony of young art students established a home for themselves in Venice, Whistler gave up his other home to live with them." He often painted where he could be observed by Mr. Turner.

Whistler's attitude toward America and Americans seemed to Mr. Turner to show unfriendliness with America in 20 or 30 years. Yet Whistler was somewhat proud of his country and could be seen to irritate the Yankee school of the New Hampshire farmers by his pretensions.

Mr. Turner declared that Americans are a debt of gratitude to Mr. Whistler and Mr. Whistler for coming to Whistler's financial assistance at a time when he was sorely pressed by his wife. The financial condition of Whistler continues to be the best in the world and has been given to the United States government. Much of it is not reported to have been given to Mr. Whistler for his services to the country, but his services to the country were not fully appreciated by the government.

NO CHANGE YET

IN CONDITION OF PRESIDENT C. D. WRIGHT

WORCESTER, Feb. 18.—No change was made in the condition of President C. D. Wright of Clark College, who was sent early today to the Boston & Maine hospital and was waiting uncertainly but his physician stated that he could not recover.

President Wright was taken to the latter part of the afternoon to England, from which he has not yet returned.

WIRELESS MESSAGE

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The last wireless message was received from the man who has been a leader in the movement for peace in the United States and the people of the United States would send the wireless about 2000 words of news.

SEVEN OPERATED UPON

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—A seven-wire system was established yesterday between the man who has been a leader in the movement for peace in the United States and the people of the United States.

SALESMAINS and SALESMEN

LATEST BITTER CONTROVERSY

Discussion Over the Surrender of City of Santiago

MADRID, Feb. 18.—The bitter controversy aroused last week by the publication here of the telegrams exchanged between Gen. Blanco at Havana and the government at Madrid regarding the surrender of the city of Santiago, Cuba, to Gen. Shafter in 1898 has been intensified by the appearance of a fresh batch of messages which demonstrate that the government when it found that Blanco was opposed to surrender communicated directly with General Toral, the commander at Santiago, giving him a free hand to make terms.

Gen. Blanco on July 13 telegraphed Toral that he would try to relieve Santiago and instructing him to insist that Gen. Shafter allow the Spanish garrison to retire to Holguin or return to Spain on Spanish ships as otherwise Spain would continue the defense. Gen. Blanco said further to Gen. Toral: "I repeat that I am responsible for everything that has occurred in Cuba since October last."

The same day Gen. Blanco cabled Madrid that the junta of the third army corps with the Santiago garrison had become impossible but that Toral must not surrender except on honorable conditions. Madrid thereupon authorized Toral to treat independently of Blanco but Blanco ascertaining this sent a telegraphic warning to Toral that he could not include the entire fourth army corps in the surrender as the other garrisons were capable of holding out. Nevertheless Gen. Toral on July 23 surrendered the whole army corps with its war materials.

In transmitting the announcement of this surrender to Madrid Blanco reproached the government, saying he could have prevented it upon the terms made.

He added: "In spite of its dismemberment the army continues intact and the war can be continued."

The Correspondencia, which publishes these despatches, declares the exchanges acquit Gen. Blanco of any responsibility and prove "the sad truth that the capitulation was arranged as preliminary to making peace."

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"MOTHERS' DAY"

A Feature of the Boston Revival

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—"Mothers' day" was the occasion of the most notable features of the Chapman-Alexander evangelistic campaign now being waged in this city, a service in honor of the mothers of America being arranged to be held in Tremont temple this afternoon. With admission limited to those who held special tickets in order to maintain the desired quiet and impressive nature of the service, a silent tribute was paid to those who have given birth to America's citizens, humble as well as great.

The service was suggested to Dr. J. W. Chapman, the evangelist, by the evangelist lost year at the initiative of Miss Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia in an annual national "mothers' day." It is planned to observe this day on the second Sunday in May of each year and the first observance was held in many cities last year. Those who join in the movement wear white carnations on that day, units in special "mothers' day" services and distribute white flowers in hospitals, almshouses, prisons and orphanages.

STATE SEALER

In Favor of a Taximeter Measure

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Defective taximeters and the short-weight carton are given an important place in the report of Daniel C. Palmer, state sealer of weights and measures, sent to the legislature yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Palmer says that many complaints have been made to his department regarding the inaccuracy of taximeters. An investigation by the department revealed that there was some ground for the complaints, but that, as a rule, the accuracy of the machines is certain.

There were some defective taximeters, however, and Mr. Palmer recommends that legislation of some sort providing against cheating by this means be adopted.

For some months the department has been waging a battle against the undersized carton, and, although all steps that could be taken have been in the effort to protect the consumer from short weight in goods sold in this way.

Mr. Palmer states in his report that the lack of uniformity in the laws of various states has made it almost impossible to secure the best results.

He says that the necessity for national legislation in relation to weights and measures is being constantly brought to his attention.

"Thousands of packages of goods, foodstuffs and other commodities, which are annually sold in this state, offer a striking example of the need of such legislation," he says. "In many instances the entire weight or gross weight of the packages does not equal the weight of the commodity which the customer pays for and which he believes he is receiving."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

A mass meeting in the interests of organized classes, both men and women, was held Wednesday evening in the vestry of the First Baptist church. The speakers of the evening were Mr. C. P. Hall, leader of the men's class of the Warren Avenue Baptist church, Boston, and the Rev. Benj. A. Willmett, pastor of the First Congregational church, Lowell. Mr. Hall spoke in a very interesting way regarding men's classes, and the Rev. Mr. Willmett spoke on the work of women's classes.

Mr. Hamilton S. Conant, secretary of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association, and W. V. Mann, secretary of the Baptist Sunday School Association, were also present and made brief addresses.

After the addresses the men and women separated into conferences. The men's conference being led by Mr. C. P. Hall, and the women's by Mr. Hamilton S. Conant. It was the unanimous opinion that a very enjoyable, inspiring and instructive meeting had been had.

COTTON FUTURES

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Cotton futures opened steady, March 25¢; April 25¢; May 25¢; June 25¢; July 25¢; Aug. 25¢; Sept. 25¢; Oct. 25¢; Nov. 25¢; Dec. 25¢.

FAIRY STORIES

Discussed by Dr. Griffis Before Teachers

The members of the Teachers' Association at High school hall, yesterday afternoon heard an interesting talk on "Fairy Stories" by Dr. William E. Griffis who spoke most entertainingly for an hour, giving the origin of fairy and mythological tales. Albert L. Bachelder presided and introduced Dr. Griffis as one who could tell much of Japan, having lived there several years and having planted there the first seeds of modern education. In his lecture Dr. Griffis said little about his personal experiences in Japan except where they touched his subject.

He spoke in part as follows:

Life is full of illusions. Illusions led Columbus to the discovery of America. He was seeking China as he thought. The same might lead other navigators at that era to America. Illusions are a part of childhood and fairy tales are better for children than some so called religious novels. Comparative philology enables us now to go into the different worlds of thought. The worlds are the Semitic, the Aryan and the Hesianian. We begin with the Aryan. There are also the Island and the Indian worlds. The clashes between these worlds in conflicts for supremacy brought them into contact. The gods of one became the demons of another. The American sense of humor comes from the clash with the Celtic race.

Four thousand years ago the same "Cinderella," "William Tell," "Jack and the Bean Stalk," "Aladdin and His Lamp," "Four and Twenty Blackbirds," "Red Riding Hood" and others were told. Whence they came and what they were like when first told can now be traced.

They first came from the valleys of the Nile, the Euphrates and the Yangtze-Kiang rivers. These stories took form there. Men in Japan and other countries for many centuries have made a business of sitting all day and telling stories to the crowds. The Arabic stories were the "Arabian Nights." There never was a first edition of these tales. They were handed down from mouth to mouth for thousands of years and as we have them now are united Hindu, Persian and Arabic stories.

Santa Claus in this country is St. Nicholas, who was so very good to children and the poor. The Dutch heard of him and invented Santa Claus. The Americans made a quick lunch of Santa Claus. He had nothing to do with Christmas but Americans snatched them together and now on the 25th of December they run down and buy presents for the children.

"Aesop's Fables" started before Buddha's time. The different worlds have all these fables told in fanciful ways. The different worlds started their own stories which were taken and developed by the others. The Aryan world has had the "Seven League Boots," "Simbad the Sailor," Shakespeare's plays, "The Goose That Laid the Golden Egg," "Aesop's Fables." They all started thousands of years ago and have been handed down in changing form but with the original idea. The Semitic world had the "Arabian Nights," "The Eye of the Desert Spirit" and others.

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Concluding his remarks Dr. Griffis paid a tribute to the missionaries of the world. Without regard to creed or religion he maintained that they went in to raise the standards of life. They did and are doing a great work. In closing the speaker urged the audience to read the Bible as it is in the original if they could. They would find much to interest and enlighten them.

MATRIMONIAL

Mr. John T. Gleason of this city and Miss Susan Carl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Carl of Chelmsford, were united in marriage yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the parochial residence of St. Peter's church the ceremony being performed by Rev. Fr. Heffernan. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Dolores Carl, and the best man was Mr. Joseph P. Gony. Following the ceremony a reception for immediate relatives was held at the home of the couple in Central Street, this city. Last night Mr. and Mrs. Gleason left for an extended wedding tour.

Mr. Gleason is well known in Lowell through his business connections, while Mrs. Gleason comes of a family whose name is very familiar to residents of Chelmsford.

Bunting, Associate, Thursday eve.

WORK FOR ABLE BODIED MEN AT THE CITY FARM



THEY MUST "SAW WOOD" OR GET OUT

CHARITY BOARD

Wants Men at City Farm to do Some Work

The report of the department inspector relative to outdoor cases cited was submitted. Mr. Drapéau said he wished to go into each individual case with the inspector. The inspector, however, was not present.

Mr. Brady remarked that the list seemed to be growing and Mr. Howe wanted to know if the farm would not be practising economy by the purchase of a goodly sized flock of hens.

Supt. Mayberry said that there are about 160 hens at the farm at the present time and as the eight-hour law does not apply to them they are being worked overtime.

The total of January bills, approximately, was \$3500, exclusive of regular contracts.

Mr. Brady was the least bit skeptical as to the accuracy of the dispensary. "Half pound too much of strychnine would raise ructions with a delicate stomach," said Mr. Brady, with many a smile.

Dr. Shaw, the ambulance surgeon, had a bill for horse board which the board voted to eliminate.

It was voted that all January bills be approved and that the mayor be communicated with relative to last year's bills as the board is in the dark concerning the disposition of them.

Mr. Hinckley moved that 100 cords of wood be purchased and delivered at the

TO THE PUBLIC:

We wish to thank our patrons for the confidence they have shown in us by attending our recent bargain sale and making it such a grand success.

Now that we have established a reputation of being the LEADING BARGAIN HOUSE OF LOWELL we shall endeavor to maintain that reputation by continuing these SPECIAL BARGAIN SALES each week, as long as we can find goods to offer.

OUR METHODS

We go into the market and buy for SPOT CASH. When we hear of any concern wanting to sell out we make it a cash offer, close the deal and mark the stock at prices that must sell the goods.

Another Bargain Sale to Commence Saturday

We recently bought out the Noyes & Dewar Co. stock at 30c on the dollar and the public got the benefit. We have just bought out Morris Lemkin's (formerly Lemkin & Carp's) stock of CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS and SHOES which we will put on sale

Saturday Morning at 8.30 o'clock

At the Old Stand, 24 Prescott St.

We expect this to be the biggest genuine bargain sale ever offered in Lowell. Don't Miss It.

OSTROFF & SOUSA COMPANY

CONFERENCE OPENS

Conservation of Country's Natural Resources to be Discussed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—With a view of conserving the natural resources of the United States, Canada and Mexico, representatives of these governments, in addition to many of the leaders in the conservation movement in this country, gathered here today in attendance upon the North American conservation conference. The delegates to the conference called by President Roosevelt assembled in the east room of the White House where they were received by Mr. Roosevelt preliminary to holding a two days' session at the state department. The members of President Roosevelt's cabinet and of the national conservation commission also were present. The commissioners from Canada and Mexico were presented to the president by Secretary of State Baile after an address by Mr. Roosevelt. At its conclusion the conference proceeded to the diplomatic room of the state department, where a brief address of welcome was made by Gifford Pinchot chairman of the delegation. Then fol-

lowed responses by the visiting commissioners and remarks by members of the cabinet and others.

After extending on behalf of the American people its heartiest welcome to the guests, the president said:

"In international relations I think that the great feature of the growth of the last century has been the mutual recognition of the fact that instead of being normally to the interest of one nation to see another depressed it is the interest of each to see the other uplifted. I believe that the movement which you today initiate is of the utmost importance to this hemisphere and indeed to the world at large. I am anxious to do everything in my power to work in harmony for the common good of all instead of each working to get something at the expense of the other. Ultimately each of us will profit immensely if instead of striving in advance by trampling the other each strives to advance together for the common advancement."

FLAGSHIP MAINE

Fired a Salute to Admiral Sperry's Flag

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Feb. 18.—On board U. S. S. Connecticut, Wednesday, Feb. 17, via the United Wireless Telegraph company.

The battleship fleet was 985 miles east of Cape Henry at 8 p. m. tonight in good weather. Rear Admiral Arnold's squadron composed of the Maine, New Hampshire, Idaho, Mississippi and Salem joined the fleet at noon today. Their smoke was sighted on the horizon at ten o'clock this morning and they came in formation abreast at one mile distance.

Rear Admiral Arnold's flagship, the Maine, saluted Rear Admiral Sperry's flag with thirteen guns which the Connecticut answered with the same number. Rear Admiral Arnold's squadron then executed a right flank movement and took up position 1600 yards distant on the starboard side of the first squadron and the fleet proceeded in line of squadrons on a course north 75 degrees west in a moderate southwest breeze, choppy sea and fair weather. All hands on board Rear Admiral Sperry's squadron closely observed the newcomers and were glad to see the Maine which left the fleet at San Francisco.

The new skeleton masts aroused much interest. The Salem brought mail for the fleet but it has not yet been distributed although the men are hungry for news.

ANGELL RESIGNS

As Head of University of Michigan

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 18.—Dr. James Burrill Angell submitted his resignation of the presidency of the University of Michigan yesterday, to take effect at the close of the academic year next June. The board of regents immediately created the office of chancellor and offered it to him at a salary of \$4000 a year with the continued use of the president's mansion on the university campus.

Dr. Angell, who on Jan. 7 last, celebrated his 80th birthday, has directed the phenomenal growth of the university since 1851, when he came to its presidency from the presidency of the University of Vermont. The University of Michigan then had 1190 students. Today the attendance is 8739.

Not only has President Angell established an eminent position among educators and endeared himself to thousands of students who have received their education at Ann Arbor, but he has been summoned to undertake diplomatic missions abroad as minister to China in 1889, and to Turkey in 1897.

Four years ago Pres. Angell tendered his resignation, but the regents refused to consider it. Among several who have been mentioned as possible successors to President Angell are Prof. James W. Jenks of Cornell University, Senator Seevere of Indiana, and President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California.

NEGRO PUT TO DEATH

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 18.—Charles Gifford, a negro, who a month ago attempted an assault upon a young lady of this city while she was on her way to church, was put to death in the electric chair in the penitentiary here today.

BOSTON COPPER MARKET

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—There was an easier time to local copper at the opening today but the selling movement was not pronounced and losses were fractional during the first hour.

THREE PERSONS BURNED

STEUBENVILLE, O., Feb. 18.—Three persons were burned to death and four fatally injured early today by an explosion of a keg of nitro-glycerine in a coal mine near here today.

ADMIRAL DEWEY DECLINES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Because of his recent indisposition Admiral Dewey has been compelled to decline the president's invitation to accompany him to Hampton Roads to witness the review of the battleships.

COLLIDED WITH BUOY

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—The White Star liner *Celtic* collided with a buoy in the Crosby channel last night and sank. Her propeller was cut and she was driven ashore but was refloated and returned to the Mersey to be examined by divers.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1908 was

15,956

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilote, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1909. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public

This is by far the largest average circulation of any newspaper in Lowell.

TENEMENT HOUSE REFORM AND SANITATION

The subject of tenement house reform was merely broached at the charity conference held in city hall Tuesday evening. That is a subject replete with vast possibilities, not only for the good of the families and people affected, but for the community at large and the city as a whole.

Seldom does it occur to the average citizen or even to those striving for reform what a field there is for benevolent work in the improvement of the homes of the working classes. The home is the foundation of society, and whatever is done to make it more attractive, more comfortable, more happy, tends to improve and uplift the whole. It has been well said that the domestic relations precede and in our present existence are worth more than all our other social ties. They give the first thrill to the heart and aneal the fountains of its love. Home is the chief school of human virtue. Its responsibilities, joys, sorrows, smiles, tears, hopes and solicitudes form the chief interest of human life.

What work, therefore, could be more laudable than a movement to brighten, purify and, may we say, healthify the homes of the toilers whose lives are regulated mainly by the sound of the factory bells?

Lowell is in need of such reform as nearly every factory city, and even every metropolitan city must be. In every city, yes, even in our national capital with all its magnificence, there is a district of very poor tenement houses, rookeries they might be called.

Some cities have them in greater proportion than others, and, of course, Lowell has her share. One of the things that demand attention of Lowell residents in this regard is, that a few streets which twenty years ago were fairly respectable are now reduced to a deplorable state of dilapidation. The former occupants have moved outward and recent arrivals in our city have taken their places—people who came from the sunny Isle of Greece, or who led a pastoral life on the continent of Europe or in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey. All these peoples have been accustomed to plenty of sunshine and fresh air; and such of them as hailed from agricultural districts have never known how readily the more deadly diseases are propagated in the congested districts of large cities.

When these people get crowded into small tenements in this country the contrast with the open air conditions of their former homes is very striking, and no doubt to them it is not only disagreeable but injurious to the health.

The great fault of the poorer tenements is, that they are low studded, the windows are too few and too small, the light insufficient, the ventilation is bad and sanitary conditions imperfect.

There are tenements in dark alleys and in the interior of large blocks where there is practically no light and no contact with the outer air for purposes of ventilation. In such places the germs of tuberculosis and other diseases find a fertile field of propagation.

The occupants of these pest holes of disease are not instructed as they should be in how to protect themselves against such diseases. As a result many of them fall victims to the ravages of the white plague, consumption, and fevers of various kinds.

When such tenements are crowded with humanity the conditions may easily be imagined. All such cases demand the prompt attention of the board of health, and where the rooms are too small or sanitary conditions are imperfect, the tenements should be condemned as unfit for human habitation.

Moreover, the property owners who collect rent for such tenements are proving themselves to be men who lack public spirit and disregard the interests of the city. They should be compelled to keep their property in decent repair in the interest of the occupants as well as of the public health.

Many of the owners of such property complain that the rent they receive does not warrant any expense on repairs. They should make the necessary repairs and charge higher rent. They should realize that the reason why their property does not rent well is that it is unattractive for lack of repairs. This function belongs to the board of health, while the inspector of buildings should see that no more ramshackle buildings will be erected within the city limits. When buildings that were erected fifty, seventy-five or a hundred years ago still remain in the midst of respectable buildings on a business street something is radically wrong. The very fact shows that the owners of the buildings are not doing their duty to the property or to the city. A study of examples of this kind might result in a movement to force these delinquent property owners to expend a little money on their property or else sell out to people who will use it for business purposes.

This movement for better tenement houses and more ideal conditions is in line with the city beautiful movement, which is not necessarily confined to the improvement of the architecture in our municipal and other public buildings, but applies to the beautification of our most obscure as well as our most important streets.

What is needed in the city tenements is more light, more sunshine. Oh! if the sunlight and the fresh air could only enter the crowded tenements they would do more than all the doctors. In the tenements we should have more spacious apartments and more air space. The average adult requires a certain air space and this well ventilated in order to be protected against impure air.

The board of health might properly fix a minimum number of cubic feet to be provided for each adult in the average tenement. That judiciously settled would prevent the crowding that is so detrimental to health and happiness in the congested districts.

It is obvious to the least observing that work along these lines—the infusion of sunshine and fresh air to the homes, the improvement of sanitary conditions, with the remodeling or renovation of the dilapidated buildings, would improve the public health and at the same time lessen intemperance and the other offenses resulting therefrom.

Where the homes are made healthy and attractive, the occupants will be more cheerful and less subject to the moroseness brought on by gloomy environment, or by bad air and certainly less disposed to seek transient relief in the flowing bowl.

Here, then, is a movement that commends itself to all classes, as one

by which thousands of people can be benefited, the public health protected by the prevention of disease, the general aspect of our poorest streets much improved, and many of the evils of intemperance discounted in advance.

We have sufficient faith in the various classes of foreigners who have settled here within the last dozen years to believe that they are easily susceptible of complete assimilation as American citizens, not only induced with the American spirit of absolute freedom and toleration, but also capable of accommodating themselves to the new social and industrial conditions in which they find themselves, while at the same time realizing the vital importance of clean, airy and attractive homes.

They are all ready and willing, we believe, to cooperate with the health authorities and other agencies in fighting disease and especially that insidious, inveterate and fatal foe of factory cities, the white plague. Let not these foreign elements of our population be blamed for disease-breeding or unsanitary conditions. If such conditions exist anywhere the fault is ours, not theirs. It is because we have not insisted upon anything different, because we have not made regulations making it obligatory upon all classes to observe the laws of hygiene and sanitation so as to have cleanly and healthful homes even where the holdings are poorest.

We submit that these matters are of such vital importance that they demand the earnest and continuous attention of the board of health with a view to general improvement.

SEEN AND HEARD

Editor Seen and Heard: I observe that a writer in a local paper refers to Washington's birthday as a national holiday. What do you say about it?

Washington's birthday is a local not national holiday. There is no national holiday.

It's there a drug store near here asked the man who was being shaved, "What's the man who is being shaved?" "The barber." "Are you in the next block?" "Why?" "Send the boy out for a nice walk of fifteen miles." "I am a little tender today, and I don't want you to use your regular bay rum?"

My Backwoods had called for the first time to escort Miss Bumpkin to the weekly prayer meeting. An excess of timidity and self-consciousness reduced both to the point of absolute silence until at last and with visible effort, at the "meeting house" is neared, the gallant summons all his courage.

"Do you like stewed rabbit?" he hazards.

"Yes," returns the maiden coyly. Again silence, until on the return journey the home lights are sighted, when with another mighty effort the resourceful swain asks timidly:—"Ain't the gravy nice?"

And yet there are those that maintain that country folk sometimes seem at a loss for conversational topics.

He was examining a calendar on which was depicted a goddess of the sea partly submerged by an impossible wave, and he said:

"I wonder why it is that goddesses are so unsatisfactory. I don't believe I ever saw a goddess that impressed me favorable or one that I would be willing to have a son of mine marry, even if she agreed to dress properly and live a domestic life like ordinary mortals."

Distinguished painters have been experimenting with goddesses for thousands of years, but they've had pretty poor luck so far as I've been able to observe, and I've seen most of the famous goddesses on both sides of the water. Their forms are all right as a rule, but they have hard faces, very hard faces indeed, and they're

THOUGHT FOR TODAY
Along the path of a useful life
With heart's ease ever flowing
The busy mind has no time to think
Of sorrow, or care, or gloom
And anxious thoughts may be swept away
As we busily wield a broom.

The blithous and bewhiskered Rock beer goat surmounting the festive beer keg has appeared on the land and we know that spring is nigh, for the goat and the nectar that he advertises from his navel, have been unfurling signs of spring. Annually with the coming of Rock beer into the market, The Sun and other newspaper offices are besieged for a week or more with queries of this nature:

Dear Editor: Will you kindly inform an old subscriber what Rock beer is?

Dear Editor: Is Rock beer the first brew of the hops, or what is it? etc. Of course you understand, these questions are only a few of the thousands that the poor editor is called upon to answer from day to day and are not sent in because the subscribers believe that he is an authority on this particular subject.

In order to forestall the querists this year the editor sent a reporter out yesterday to ascertain beyond any personal investigation, just what Rock beer is, and the same was repeated in meeting Mr. Frank Bell, of Boston, traveling salesman for the Leiter-Freighton combination of breweries who, among other brands, brew Rock. In response to the reporter's request for an expert definition of Rock beer Mr. Bell said: "Rock beer is the first brewing of the new hops in the old days when one could brew only in cool weather. October brings great joy for hops were bursting with new malt and stores were replete with new hops. The harvest was over and it was time for the first brewing and the whole country-side made holiday. In the abundance of its harvest the brewer made the best he could from his best. He mashed an extra amount of his best barley malt and to the brew he gave generous amounts of his choicer hops. Then it stood in great kettles to mellow while aged in good lazer barrels must do. After five months in the vats the beer was ready in April and was brought out with gayety and merrymaking, a grand and colorful winter's eve, and the grain dealers and the brewer and the makers of autumnal brews.

That was the original style of Rock and we still have it.

Brewing goes on in a more or less same old time, the year round, and the old Rock still endures.

For a long time the Rock has been marketed by several brands, the best known being in those of the Leiter-Freighton combination, a birthday now well known.

—The Rock.

At the Lowell Inn, Fresh fish direct from the Boston private market, Lobsters fresh from the traps. Meats, fresh vegetables. Cost and service, 25¢. LOWELL INN, busiest place in Central street.

JOHN J. O'CONNELL

FUNERAL DIRECTOR,

Telephone Connection

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LORD BERESFORD

May Attack the British Naval Policy

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford's coming retirement from the navy at the termination of his command of the channel fleet, which is due to his long controversy with Admiral Sir John Fisher, first sea lord of the admiralty and active head of the navy, is considered to offer Lord Beresford new means for criticising the navy's present management. For it is believed he will again enter parliament, where he will have a free hand to attack government methods.

The antagonism between these two distinguished admirals dates back for years. When Admiral Fisher, who is credited with planning the recent rear engagement of British fleets, concentrated two heavy squadrons in the North sea, facing the German coast, and made announcement of the reduction in the channel fleet, Lord Beresford is said to have objected to such action while he was in command. Vice-Admiral Bridgeman was given command of the fleet, now to be constituted as the most important in the British navy.

The prime minister made quite clear in his statement in the house of commons in July last the admiral's views on the subject of naval discipline. He said that "if the admiral's views to believe that a state of things exists which is in any way detrimental to the discipline or smooth working of the fleet, they will not hesitate to take prompt and effective action."

In spite of that warning, although Lord Charles has not personally criticised the admiralty policy papers which are believed to represent his views, have continued to do so, and it has been generally assumed that both he and the admiralty would feel a certain measure of relief when the usual period of command being determined, he could go on half pay.

In some quarters it has indeed been stated that the action of the admiralty is tantamount to a dismissal, because "there is still another year to run of the time usually allocated with high command."

Lord Charles Beresford was member of parliament for Waterford from 1874 to 1880, for the east division of Mayo-leone from 1885 to 1888, for York from 1897 to 1900, and for Wotton in 1902, which seat he resigned to take command of the channel fleet. He will easily be able to obtain another seat, and in parliament would become, as formerly, a fearless critic of the naval administration.

WORCESTER MAN

Is Sued for Breach of Promise

BROCKTON, Feb. 18.—Still wearing the ring she claims he gave her when they were betrothed and still cherishing a regard for the man whom she always had professed regard to his promise to wed her, Miss Nellie E. Morris of Eastondale, who is employed as shoe operator in the city, has filed in the superior court of Worcester county a declaration charging breach of promise against Mrs. Eliza Hayward, aged 28, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hayward of Eastondale, to recover \$20,000 damages.

Miss Morris is 25 years old and the daughter of Mrs. Allen Morris of the little town just over the Brockton line. She is employed as a sticher at the Reynolds, Drake & Gabbell factory here. She declined to discuss her plans, stating that the matter is entirely in the hands of her counsel, John H. Bartlett.

Hayward's parents have been residents of Brockton for 25 years. The news of the action against his son was a great shock to the young man's mother. She said that her son and the young woman had not kept company for years. Hayward is now a resident of Worcester, employed as a reporter in a gang of ice cutters. To a reporter in that city he said:

"It has been 35 years since I talked with her. Yes, I suppose I did make love to her, but I was doing a bit more in my mind than I was to lots of other girls. I have engaged myself."

DRACUT

A special town meeting of the water supply district has been called for Friday evening, Feb. 28. The articles contained in the warrant are as follows:

"To see if the district will vote to authorize and instruct the water commissioners to borrow the sum of \$120,000 in anticipation of taxes, the same to be used in laying the interest on the water bonds issued to the district."

"To see if the district will vote to ask the legislature to enact a bill which will give the district the privilege of asking a loan of \$200,000 for the purpose of defacing the expense of extending the present water system."

The Pleasant Social Club entertained the members of the Florence Social Club last night at its quarters in Pleasant street. An oyster supper was served during the early part of the evening after which a musical and literary program was carried out and speeches were made. Among the members on the program were the following:

"Good selections by William Reilly, Fred Joseph, Oscar Ogleby and Henry McArthur; recitations by Martin W. O'Brien and a very pleasing phonograph concert was given by Mr. McArthur."

At the conclusion of the program President Thomas Park of the Pleasant Club acknowledged his appreciation of the very good and spirit manifested by the members of the Pleasant Social Club in their program.

The committee to which much of the success of the affair was due was composed of William Park, chairman; Mrs. Mary C. Ogleby, David Price, Martin Gantner, Patrick Sullivan, William Reilly and William Ogleby.

A CONCERT

AT THE FIRST TRINITARIAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The victory of the First Trinitarian Congregational church was the second evening of many Sunday school events. The sketches on which the little ones took part were very pleasing, one of them entitled "The Tea Party," being a class of 100 girls, all whom were dressed like grown-ups. Miss Dorothy Moody was the leader for this sketch and the follow-

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1909

| | AT BOSTON | AT BROOKLYN | AT NEW YORK | AT PHILADELPHIA | AT PITTSBURG | AT CINCINNATI | AT CHICAGO | AT ST. LOUIS |
|-------------------|-----------|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| BOSTON..... | READ | April 20, May 1, 2, 4 July 5, 6, 8, 10 Aug. 2, 4, 6, 7 | April 25, 27, 28, 29 June 22, 23, 24 Sept. 4, 6, 7 | April 25, 27, 28, 29 June 26, 27, 28 July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7 | June 2, 3, 4, 5 Aug. 5, 6, 10, 11 Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4 | June 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15 Sept. 18, 19, 20 | June 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 18, 19, 20 | June 16, 17, 18, 19 July 20, 21, 22, 23 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Sept. 28, 29, 30 |
| BROOKLYN..... | THE | April 17, 18, 19, 20 May 18, 29, 30, 31 Aug. 17, 18, 19 | April 15, 16, 17 June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept. 5, 6, 7 | April 26, 27, 28, 29 June 14, 15, 16, 17 July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7 | June 14, 15, 16, 17 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Sept. 17, 18, 19 | June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 21, 22, 23 | June 17, 18, 19 Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Sept. 24, 25, 26 | June 1, 2, 3, 4 Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 21, 22, 23 |
| NEW YORK..... | LOWELL | May 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 July 26, 27, 28 Sept. 15, 16, 17 | April 22, 23, 24 June 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept. 6, 7, 8 | April 20, May 1, 2, 4 July 5, 6, 8, 10 Aug. 14, 18, 19 | June 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 July 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 Sept. 13, 14, 15, 16 | June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 21, 22, 23 | June 17, 18, 19 Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 Sept. 18, 19, 20 | June 1, 2, 3, 4 Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 21, 22, 23 |
| PHILADELPHIA..... | SUN | April 14, 15, 16 June 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 8, 9, 10, 11 | April 17, 18, 19 June 12, 13, 14, 15 Sept. 6, 7, 8 | April 17, 18, 19, 20 June 11, 12, 13, 14 July 17, 18, 19, 20 Aug. 24, 25, 26 | June 7, 8, 9, 10 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Sept. 21, 22, 23 | April 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 May 9, July 1 Sept. 15, 16 | April 24, 25, 26, 27 May 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 Sept. 12, 13, 14 | April 26, May 1, 2, 3 June 19, July 1, 2, 3 Sept. 6, 7, 8 |
| PITTSBURG..... | FOR | May 24, 25, 26, 27 July 22, 23, 24, 25 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2 | May 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 July 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 Aug. 28, 29, 30 | May 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 June 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 July 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 | May 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 June 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 July 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 | April 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 May 9, July 1 Sept. 15, 16 | April 24, 25, 26, 27 May 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 Sept. 12, 13, 14 | April 26, May 1, 2, 3 June 19, July 1, 2, 3 Sept. 6, 7, 8 |
| CINCINNATI..... | LATEST | May 11, 12, 13, 14 July 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 Aug. 27, 28, 29 | May 20, 21, 22 July 8, 9, 10, 12 Aug. 24, 25, 26, 27 | May 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 July 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 20, 21, 22 | May 21, 22, 23 July 5, 6, 7 Sept. 1, 2, 3 | April 28, 29, 30, 31 May 21, 22, June 1, 2 Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7 | April 26, May 1, 2, 3 June 19, July 1, 2, 3 Sept. 6, 7, 8 | April 26, May 1, 2, 3 June 19, July 1, 2, 3 Sept. 6, 7, 8 |
| CHICAGO..... | SPORTING | May 20, 21, 22 July 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 23, 24, 25, 26 | May 24, 25, 26, 27 July 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 Sept. 1, 2, 3 | May 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 July 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 Aug. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 | May 20, 21, 22 July 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 Aug. 25, 26, 27 | April 18, 19, 20, 21 May 22, 23, 24, 25 July 25, Sept. 3 | April 14, 15, 16, 17 May 9, 10, 11, 12 Sept. 10, 11, 12 | NEWS. |
| ST. LOUIS..... | | May 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 July 8, 9, 10, 12 Aug. 24, 25, 26 | May 11, 12, 13, 14 July 22, 23, 24 Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23 | May 24, 25, 26, 27 July 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 Sept. 1, 2, 3 | May 20, 21, 22 July 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7 | | | |

ing ones participated: "Mrs. Brown" by members of the pastor's class, also "Lord Dismiss Us With Thy Blessing?"

PHILATHEA CLASS

HELD A MID-WINTER PICNIC LAST NIGHT

The Philathea class of the First Congregational church held a mid-winter picnic last night. Supper was served from 6:30 to 7:30, and was followed by a list of sports that was thoroughly enjoyed.

The matrons of the evening were Mrs. B. A. Willmott, Mrs. Frank Putnam, Mrs. H. Hanson, Mrs. W. Connell, Mrs. Ed. Thomas, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Arthur Bartlett.

The waiters at supper were Misses Ethel Putnam, Norella Jackson, Ruth Kenworthy, Edith Maker, Lillian Cutler, Myrtle Houston, Belle Rehmann, Miss Cleaves and Miss Roy.

The list of sporting events was as follows: Tableau, "A Judge Party" by Miss Alice Miller; solo, Miss A. B. Hill; dialogue entitled "Marian's Wish" by the following: Misses Dorothy Lark and Dorothy Moody, and Masters Everett Taylor and William Eames; all of the intermediate department. Miss Louise Locke played a piano solo and Miss Marion Bill's class presented a tableau, "Nursery Rhymes," and this was followed by a medley of national and southern airs by members of Mr. Corey's class. Miss Lillian Hines, assisted by other members of Mr. Coyde's class, read a humorous story and Mr. Walter Gunston and girls from Mrs. Sullivan's class put on a musical sketch entitled "A Bachelor's Reverie." The rest of the program was Tableau, "A Judge Party" by Mrs. Merritt; solo, Misses Proper's; Misses Lorraine and Misses Gandy's; Misses Gandy's class, solo by Miss H. Jones; Misses Duke's class, song, Mrs. Martin's class; "A Solemn Occasion," by the men's class, singing of "America" and Miss Luella Humphreys.

Charles Mason Fuller, formerly of the United States navy, delivered a very interesting lecture on the "Great Panama Canal," before a large and appreciative audience at the rooms of the People's club in the Runnels building last night. The lecture was one of the first of one hundred interesting pictures presented those present in understanding more fully the remarks of the speaker.

Dr. J. S. Leonhardt, of Lincoln, Neb., the celebrated specialist, who has studied every phase of piles, says: "Piles can't be thoroughly cured by oiling, nor any other outside treatment.

The cause is internal, and needs internal treatment." Dr. Leonhardt perfected Henn-Bald, the first internal pile cure. It frees circulation in the lower bowel, and has cured 98 per cent. of cases.

Sold under guarantee at Carter & Sherburne's, Price \$1.

Dr. Leonhardt Co., Station B, Buffalo, N. Y., prop. Write for booklet.

will aid in the construction of the waterway, and is about 125 square miles in area. This will not only be of aid because of the shorter distance to be dug, but it will also act as a barrier in time of storm, and will prevent the canal from rising more than an inch of 500 who were present. At the conclusion of the lecture, it was announced that the same man would take the canal in 1915, at a cost of about \$300,000,000. The canals are built in terraces, thus leaving no place where standing water may accumulate, to breed disease and pests.

Mr. Fuller, in referring to some of the other great canals of the world, told of the cost of putting the battleship fleet through the Suez canal. The rate charged is \$1.50 per ton and \$2 for every person brought through. This cost the United States about \$13,000. He said that the canal is a highly paying proposition and the average amount made on the stock is about 25 per cent. In the Delesseps canal the money for building was taken from the poor peasants.

The thing that brought the United States to act definitely on this great engineering feat, was the trip that the strikers,

Oregon was forced to make clear around the horn, in the Spanish American war, forcing her to go 15,000 miles instead of 500.

Mr. Fuller was interesting throughout the lecture, and his address received the greatest of attention from the crowd.

About 14 miles are already dug, and

the canal will be 49 miles in length when completed. It will be finished in 1915, at a cost of about \$300,000,000.

The canals are built in terraces,

thus leaving no place where standing

water may accumulate, to breed disease

and pests.

PANAMA CANAL

Subject of Lecture by C. M. Fuller

Charles Mason Fuller, formerly of the United States navy, delivered a very interesting lecture on the "Great Panama Canal," before a large and appreciative audience at the rooms of the People's club in the Runnels building last night. The lecture was one of the first of one hundred interesting pictures presented those present in understanding more fully the remarks of the speaker.

Dr. J. S. Leonhardt, of Lincoln, Neb., the celebrated specialist, who has studied every phase of piles, says: "Piles can't be thoroughly cured by oiling, nor any other outside treatment.

The cause is internal, and needs internal treatment." Dr. Leonhardt perfected Henn-Bald, the first internal pile cure. It frees circulation in the lower bowel, and has cured 98 per cent. of cases.

Sold under guarantee at

TOOK THEIR LIVES BIG RATE WAR

Two Despondent Men Committed Suicide Yesterday

Henry Parker Swallowed Paris Green and James F. Cuff Hanged Himself From Bedroom Door

Henry Parker, a farm hand employed by his brother, Alex Parker, at Johnson's corner, Tyngsboro, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking a spoonful of paris green. Parker had been ill and unable to work for some time and of late was quite despondent.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon he was seen to run from the house to the barn carrying a spoon, the contents of which he swallowed, in despondency. A moment later he was found on the floor in great agony. A horse was harnessed at once and the owner taken to the office of Dr. E. P. Lambert, who worked over him for four hours. The case was hopeless, however, and he died about 5 o'clock. Parker formerly lived on the old Parker farm on the Nashua road directly across from the grounds of the Genes club of the Knights of Columbus and did odd jobs for the Knights at their camp. He is survived by his mother and one brother.

Medical Examiner Melsig viewed the body and pronounced the case a suicide. The body was removed to the

rooms of C. M. Young in this city.

Cuff Hanged Himself.

While temporarily deranged through despondency, James F. Cuff, of 6 Madison street, hanged himself at his home yesterday afternoon.

Cuff was a machinist by trade but for some time had been out of work and unable to secure a position. He had been low-spirited of late though yesterday morning felt more cheerful. Yesterday afternoon he went to his room to rest and shortly after 6 o'clock began swinging one of the family found his dead body hanging to the chamber door. He had taken a hitching rope, tied the door knob, thrown it over the top of the door and standing on a chair had adjusted the noose about his neck. He then jumped from the chair, producing death. Medical Examiner Melsig viewed the remains and pronounced the case suicide. Cuff was 34 years of age and leaves a wife, Sallie A. Cuff, who works in North Chelmsford, two sons, James E. and Joseph, and one daughter, Margaret.

Has Been Precipitated by Boston and Maine Road

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A war in freight rates, the magnitude of which nobody yet can estimate, has been precipitated by the Boston & Maine railroad, by its eliminating the differentials which hitherto have existed between Boston and New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and Boston and Baltimore on import traffic.

Several weeks ago the Boston & Maine wiped out the differentials by reducing its tariffs on import freight and by filing with the interstate commerce commission a tariff on import commodities to conform with the tariffs of other carriers from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The west bound traffic from all of these cities is very heavy.

Soon afterward several of the trunk lines announced their intention of lowering their rates on import traffic bound to a point which would restore the differentials that had previously existed. The lines that joined in this movement were the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia & Reading, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Central of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley, the Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, and the New York Central & New York city, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The ocean steamship lines in connection with the Norfolk & Western, the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Southern railway joined in the movement of the trunk lines in all business via Norfolk.

On next Tuesday night, Wagstaff & Kepner will present it at the opera house.

HATHAWAY THEATRE

William Humphrey, appearing as the bad man in "The Bad Man and the Deputy" at Hathaway's theatre this week, is considerably better than most actors who get onto the variety stage.

These are an ease and a fluency in his methods which stamp him at once as one who has gleaned his training in legitimate fields. His little one-act sketch, which is merely an episode of western life, proves his skill as a comedian. And the arrival of the fair damsels to arrest the "bad man" gives a decidedly artistic finish to the play. The deputy is young and sweet and not at all western—just tremendous! human.

Sammy Watson is right there with his trained band of animals. These are custers, dogs, ducks, a cat and a monkey and what not. It is a great animal act, from start to finish. Ward & Curran with their new version of "The Terrible Judge" are also very good. They never miss fire. Ruby Raymond and her two boys give a tip-top dancing act. Donovan and Art gold give some selected nonsense and the Piquettes appear in a refined act of妙技. The Jokers open the show.

Performances will be given every afternoon and evening during the remainder of the week. Special seats at matines for women.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

They're all going to the Academy this week for that is where the big picture show is on seven days a week, for five cents admission and that includes a good seat. For five days in the week the performance runs from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 10:30 p. m., but on Saturday and Sunday a continuous performance is given from 2 to 10:30 and the bill is always changed on Sunday so that there are entirely different shows on Saturday and Sunday. The regular performance includes four sets of moving pictures, first run pictures as they are called, in the business that is pictures that are presented at the Academy immediately after their release by the film manufacturers and seen here for the first time. There are also two new illustrated songs three times per week and new views of the world, known as "Travelights." The program offered at the Academy cannot be beaten for a nickel and that price is remembered, includes a good seat. On next Monday, Washington's birthday, a pretty little souvenir of a patriotic nature will be presented to each one attending a performance. The program at the Academy changes three times weekly, Sunday, Tuesday and Friday but the price of admission never changes and it is five cents including a good seat at all times while there are a few described orchestra chairs at five cents extra. The big show for little money is to be found daily at the Academy.

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE

One of the features of the big Sunday program that will be offered at the opera house next Sunday afternoon and evening will be "The Musical Bells," a trained crew of musicians who play various musical instruments including piano, xylophone, cornet and xylophone, and who are said to be the best in the country. Other features of that will be entitled to be the best program to far offered at this theatre will be, James Francis Burns, baritone singer, Marion Brown McNamee, in new songs, a carefully selected program of moving pictures and songs. The program will be given from 8 to 10:30 and the price of admission will be ten cents to all parts of the house.

FRANKIE CARPENTER

A capacity audience witnessed the matinee performance given by Frankie Carpenter and her company at the opera house yesterday afternoon. The play was "The Third Generation" which presented her last season by this troupe, and that has enabled her to gain a wide popularity. The girl who lost some of her popularity with "The Girl of Eagle Ranch" proved a most pleasing bill as given at the evening performance. This afternoon "The Girl of Eagle Ranch" will be repeated. The company will be the "Peculiar Pet" of the stage. These young women have so accustomed themselves to the novelty that it would be betraying a confidence if it were known that—well—that would be getting ahead of the story.

Immediately after George M. Cohan produced "The Talk of New York" last season at the Colonial theatre, the management was forced to do without casts from earlier meetings to supply the necessary numbers. It was decided to tax six of the largest stars and permit each to furnish one pair. Naturally, the competition was great and the visit with the "Talk" was a success. A hundred thousand dollars was given to the managers for the "Talk" and the "Garter Girls" are now engaged in a highly popular tour.

Boston Lowell Lawrence, Haverhill, Exeter, Peterborough, Dover, Epsom, Concord, Old Orchard and Portland are the first cities to be given the new clean, rapid and accurate Telegraph service. These cities are now connected, and the Telegraph operator at Lowell is in constant touch with all these points.

Now it is to be hoped that the next session until all parts of the United States are placed in telegraphic communication at the same facilities, regardless of distance.

25-Cent TELEGRAMS, 25 Cents 10-Cent TELETAPES, 25 Cents 10-Cent TELECARDS, 10 Cents

OFFICE SENDING-BLANKS ON SALE at Drug Stores, Cigar Stores and Hotel Offices. Write for Books No. 202 which gives in detail the Company's rates for forwarding.

Telepost Company, 225 Main Ave., N.Y.

TELEPOST Lowell Office 40 Central St.

TOBOGGANS

5 ft. \$3.00

7 ft. \$3.50

W. T. S. Bartlett

653-659 MERRIMACK ST.

The Uptown Hardware Store

INSTANT RELIEF FROM ITCH

The Itch Gone, the Skin Soothed and Refreshed—Immediately

Instant Relief from that Itch. A few drops of a soothing liquid. And the itch is gone as if by magic. Just a drop or two on the skin and no more of that terrible, agonizing, nerve-racking itch.

Can you imagine how it feels that itching agony swallows an armament?

You can know the relief now, just the simple remedy—except of the liquid remedies—of wintergreen as compounded in Dr. D. P. Preceptor.

We positively know that a greater itch immediately overcomes you this and guarantees it—for we have seen it used in too many cases and the cures that follow, as far as we know, seem to be permanent.

Carter & Sherburne, Fails and Kinshaw and Ellingwood & Co. sell it

HAD GOOD TIME

Farmers' Institute Held in Dracut

NORTHAMPTON JUDGE SPOKE ON TOWN LAW

Secretary of Law and Order League Gave Address of Welcome—Large Attendance and Perfect Day

The Middlesex North Agricultural Society held a farmers' institute at Dracut yesterday. Weather conditions were just what the doctor ordered and it was a good, healthy, joyous crowd that filled Orange hall when Chairman George W. Trull called to order in the early forenoon.

Rev. Charles A. Merrill, secretary of the Law and Order League of this city, who has been supplying the pulpit at the Dracut Centre church for several weeks, made the address of welcome.

Judge Lyman's Address

The address of the morning was by Judge Robert W. Lyman of Northampton. "Town Law" was his subject. In part he said:

The law provides that town meetings shall be held in February, March or April. They are called upon by warrant issued by the selectmen and directed to a constable to serve by posting in the town. There is no law as to how long a warrant should be posted, but the supreme court has held that eight days are reasonable time. The warrant must name the place of meeting and name the items of business to be considered. Women may vote for members of the school committee if 21 years of age, able to read and write, a resident of the state for a year and of the town for the preceding six months. In computing the age of a person the day of birth is included, and a person born either on the 25th or the 26th of February would be eligible to vote on the 25th, 21 years later.

A citizen is a person born in the United States, or naturalized, or of foreign birth but native parentage. The marriage of a foreign born woman to a native makes her a citizen.

If a vacancy exists in the office of town clerk when a town meeting is to be held, the first business should be the election of a clerk pro tem, as the selectmen have no authority to appoint a clerk for such a meeting.

The first regular business at a town meeting is the election of a moderator, and unless the check list is used the action is not valid, and may invalidate any business that may be transacted later. The moderator must declare all votes and has a choice of methods of determining them. No person shall speak except by permission of the moderator, and any one who smokes or brings liquor to the meeting is liable to a fine of \$20 unless he desists when so ordered.

A man whose name may be upon the check list but is not entitled to vote. The moderator is not required to follow Cushing's manual, but is the judge of a meeting. Town officers must be inhabitants of the town, citizens over 21 years of age, able to read and write, and males, except in the case of the school committee, overseers of the poor and trustees of the library. If a town official removes from town, he thereby creates a vacancy in his office. Towns may vote to increase or decrease the number of their school board. The number of selectmen, overseers of the poor and library trustees may be three, five, seven or nine. The collection of taxes must be elected by ballot and has compensation fixed by the town. He can appoint a deputy, and by a recent change in the law she may be a woman.

The town may choose a board of health from three to nine members or appoint a health officer. If no such board is chosen, the selectmen must attend to health matters. Directors may be elected for the almshouse and there may be a board of park commissioners, who shall not be selectmen, the clerk or the treasurer. The check list must be used in all cases where a ballot is taken for an official. If a person holding an elective office resigns he ceases to hold the office when his successor is chosen. If an appointive officer resigns, he ceases to hold the office when his resignation is received. Town officers may be removed for serious offences committed but not connected with their office, or for offences against the duty of their office but not indictable, and for offences that are indictable under the common law.

The selectmen may elect a town clerk during the year if no such is chosen, the selectmen must attend to health matters. Directors may be elected for the almshouse and there may be a board of park commissioners, who shall not be selectmen, the clerk or the treasurer.

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JOSEPH PULITZER ACCUSED BY UNCLE SAM

THE United States versus the Press Publishing company is a case that is puzzling the public. It is before two federal grand juries; it has reached the United States senate; it is being discussed by the newspapers. The president of the United States started it. After Senator Rayner of Maryland, a lawyer of conceded ability, talked about the case on the floor of the senate and intimated that it was a good deal of a mystery to him the question was referred to the judiciary committee. Mr. Pulitzer's lawyers have asked the attorneys for the government to tell them who are in the case, what it is about and what the government's law for the proceedings is. The lawyers for the government have not seen fit to enlighten the lawyers of Mr. Pulitzer.

The Press Publishing company is the company under which the New York World is published and disseminated. Joseph Pulitzer is the editor of the World, its owner and publisher. Employees of the World are subpoenaed in John Doe fashion and appear before the federal grand jury for the District of Columbia and before the federal grand jury of the United States district court in New York. The president of the United States, who instituted the suit, said when he did so:

"The real offender is Joseph Pulitzer, editor and proprietor of the World. While the criminal offense of which Mr. Pulitzer has been guilty is in form a libel upon individuals, the great injury done is in blackening the good name of the American people. He should be prosecuted for libel by the government authorities."

In a letter to William Dudley Fouke, written in the early part of December, the president severely criticized Delavan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News, and William M. Laffan, editor of the New York Sun, for their connection with the matter in publishing the World's articles. This letter brought out comment from the press of the country, but the man against whom the prosecution by the government is being made is Mr. Pulitzer.

The offending stories concerned an alleged syndicate of fifteen Americans, including Douglas Robinson, the president's brother-in-law; Charles P. Taff and William Nelson Cromwell. It was alleged that this syndicate purchased for \$2,500,000 all the stocks, bonds and rights of the old French Panama Canal company and then used its influence to have the United States government take over the canal rights at a price of \$40,000,000, making a profit of \$28,500,000 for the syndicate.

Whatever may be the outcome of the litigation, Mr. Pulitzer is before the country with the unique distinction of being the one individual against whom the legal machinery of the government has been put in action. Mr. Pulitzer's life has been crowded with incidents decidedly out of the ordinary. He is a giant in his profession. Wherever he goes in the old world he is interviewed by reporters, written about by the leading writers and is a topic for the imagina-

tion.

Mr. Pulitzer's Foresight.

If Mr. Pulitzer were in possession of all his faculties he would not be quite so distinctive, although his executive genius, his aptitudes in grasping the questions of the hour and his universal knowledge of men and affairs would mark him as one far beyond the limitations of the average man of intelligence.

Foresight and determination are the

chief characteristics in this man's manner said: "Pulitzer, this young man has come down here for the Chicago Times. You talk to him and tell him what he wants to know while I am downstairs."

Mr. Hutchins was away nearly an hour. In that time I had obtained no information from young Pulitzer. But I had found out, as far as my knowledge extended and as far as my relations with the Chicago Times would permit me to tell, all about the way in which Mr. Storey conducted his newspaper, for it was a great journal at that time. He hurried questions at me until I grew dizzy. He inquired minutely about every department of the Times. He even asked how the papers were supplied to the newsboys. Not one of his questions was prompted by mere curiosity. He wanted to know for a purpose. The purpose was not known to his informant. But young Pulitzer knew. I had an idea as to the meaning of the rapid fire questions which had been asked. Mr. Hutchins asked me after young Pulitzer had gone if Pulitzer had told me anything. I replied that he had not, but that he had found out everything I knew about the Chicago Times. Mr. Hutchins laughed. "Of course," he replied. "That's Pulitzer's

name-to tell nothing, but to find out all the other fellow knows."

His First Step In Politics.

About the time of this incident or soon after Mr. Pulitzer was a reporter on the Westliche Post, an influential German daily newspaper. A little later there was a political meeting in the rounds of the old courthouse of St. Louis. One of the spellbinders was Joseph Pulitzer. After that he was in demand. He was at that time part owner and managing editor of the German newspaper on which he had been a reporter. There were two afternoon English newspapers in the city that had small circulations and less influence. Mr. Pulitzer bought them. The Post-Dispatch was the result. The constitution of Missouri is a part of the work of Mr. Pulitzer. He was a member of the body that made it. He was associated with Carl Schurz in the Liberal Republican movement which subsequently resulted in the nomination of Horace Greeley for president. Mr. Pulitzer was a delegate to the convention that nominated Greeley and Brown. He has been an independent Democratic second rate hotel building stood on the site of the present World building.

FRANK H. BROOKS.



Mr. Pulitzer foresees that the site commands two cities. He bought it. All "seeing New York" ears pass it. The story of the newspaper which is issued from the structure under the great bronze dome is known all round the globe.

In 1885 Mr. Pulitzer was elected to the lower house of congress from one of the districts of New York, but the field was too limited. He resigned after a few months to give his attention to the work for which he was born.

When his great affliction—he is practically blind—came upon him it seemed to quicken all his energies. He applied himself to his work with greater assiduity than ever and is even now quite active. No matter where he may be, he is editing the World. He has a summer home at Bar Harbor. He has a mansion in the fashionable section of New York. This mansion is a palace in its equipment. It is the home of a student, a maker of events, a musician, an artist—in all that is necessary to beautify and elevate. He has a place in the pines of New Jersey where he goes at certain seasons. He has a yacht that was constructed after his design. He knows Europe and its public men as well as he knows his adopted country and its public men. But wherever he may be, wherever he may go, he keeps his fingers on the World. In his incessant thirst for all that is inspiring he wears out secretaries and is still fresh in his work when others have given up from exhaustion. How a Blind Man "Sees."

One day at Bar Harbor he had told his secretary to read to him the headlines of his afternoon paper. Away down in one corner was an item of a poor woman who had been run down by a car. The item had come in late, and it had to be minimized. The secretary had skipped the item. The blind man's intuition told him that all of the paper had not been read. He directed the weary secretary to go over the paper again. This time the secretary read the overlooked item. The great editor said to him, "You didn't read that before?" Then he added: "That is the big item in the news. Telegraph the editor to raise a fund for that poor woman. Let the Evening World head the subscription."

And so it goes, day after day, whenever he goes to sleep here or in the remotest parts of the world, wherever the telegraph can furnish him the information, exactly how many lines of advertising the next issue of his paper will contain.

A few years ago, soon after his son Ralph married Miss Webb, daughter of W. Seward Webb, millionaire of New York, Joseph Pulitzer announced that he would retire from the active management of his two newspapers in New York. Nobody in the world of letters disputed this announcement, but there were many incredulous smiles. Mr. Ralph Pulitzer is a well trained newspaper man and has frequently astonished the older heads with his suggestions. He began, like his father, at the lowest rung of the ladder, but he knows who is editor of the World.

How deeply imbued Mr. Joseph Pulitzer is with his work was shown not a great while ago when he founded a school of journalism in Columbia university. He gave it a million dollars. He promised to give another million when the school reaches the stage that will warrant the donation. The founder of the new school of journalism thus proposes to perpetuate what he has created.

FRANK H. BROOKS.

ment of the Times. He even asked his First Step In Politics.

Ahead of this incident or soon after Mr. Pulitzer was a reporter on the Westliche Post, an influential German daily newspaper. A little later there was a political meeting in the rounds of the old courthouse of St. Louis. One of the spellbinders was Joseph Pulitzer. After that he was in demand. He was at that time part owner and managing editor of the German newspaper on which he had been a reporter. There were two afternoon English newspapers in the city that had small circulations and less influence. Mr. Pulitzer bought them. The Post-Dispatch was the result. The constitution of Missouri is a part of the work of Mr. Pulitzer. He was a member of the body that made it. He was associated with Carl Schurz in the Liberal Republican movement which subsequently resulted in the nomination of Horace Greeley for president. Mr. Pulitzer was a delegate to the convention that nominated Greeley and Brown. He has been an independent Democratic second rate hotel building stood on the site of the present World building.

FRANK H. BROOKS.

Bells That Ring Alarms Under the Sea

WIRELESS telegraphy and the submarine signal were potent factors in the rescue of human life from the White Star steamship Republic, that went down in forty fathoms of sea off Martha's Vineyard Sunday, Jan. 24, after she had been gashed on the port side by the Italian liner Florida. In the early hours of the preceding day,

Although the submarine signal apparatus antedates wireless telegraphy, less is known, except by navigators, of the former than of the latter.

The submarine system consists of two parts—one, sound signaling under water for coast protection; two, receiving apparatus for vessels. With the latter apparatus any ship approaching a lightship, bell buoy or electric shore station equipped with a submarine bell will receive a warning that will ample time to avoid danger or direct its course to a harbor of safety.

While the part played by wireless telegraphy in connection with the Republic's disaster has been told, as it is to be the details of the work by the submarine system have not been fully explained.

The captain and navigators of the Baltic, sister ship of the ill-fated Republic, report that the Republic was using her submarine apparatus at the time of the collision, and she continued to use it until she was found by the Baltic. By the use of the submarine the Republic was enabled to obtain her exact position from Nantucket-lightship vessel. Having obtained her bearings, she sent information of her position broadcast by wireless, and in this way the Baltic learned the location of the Republic. The second officer of the Baltic made this clear in his statement. "We picked up the bell," he said, "on Nantucket-lightship and kept it all the time until we found the Republic. At all times we could tell the direction of the lightship accurately."

After the rescue and while the Baltic was still blanketed with a dense fog the Baltic found her way to the Fire Island lightship and the Ambrose channel lightship by means of a submarine apparatus instead of waiting outside until the fog lifted. After the American liner, the New York, had received news by wireless of the Republic's disaster she made her way to

Nantucket light vessel by means of the submarine apparatus, and in this way the New York located the Baltic and the Republic. The message by wireless received by the New York was: "We are south-southeast of Nantucket light vessel ten or fifteen miles and can hear by submarine bell. Baltic's position two miles south of Republic." The New York was on her way to the Nantucket light vessel when this message was received.

The Lusitania received the same wireless message. She located Nantucket light vessel ten miles distant, reached the lightship and then cruised about the Republic and the Baltic were reached. The Lusitania kept her relative position all the time by means of the submarine signal apparatus. The New York, Baltic and the Lusitania came through the fog into New York harbor, being guided by the submarine bell on Fire Island and the bell on Ambrose channel lightship.

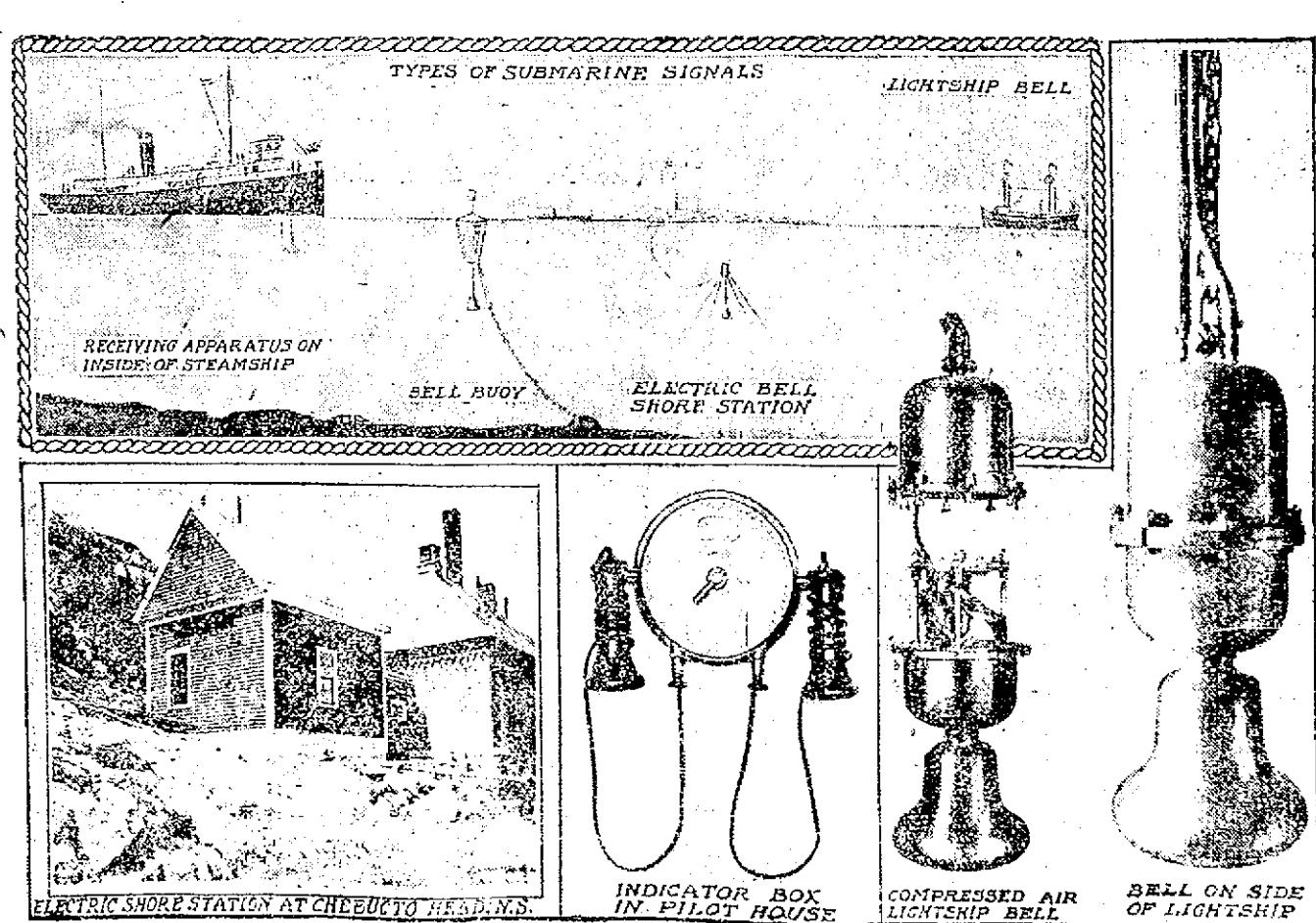
Mechanism of the Device.

The principle of the submarine signaling device is based on the fact, well known, that sound signals are transmitted under water with absolute accuracy, while in air the sounds are diverted by banks of fog or cloud or by wind and the varying densities of the atmosphere.

The apparatus has two modest parts. The "speaking" apparatus consists of a submerged bell of a design adapted to provide sounds in the water and the receiving paraphernalia on a vessel. The latter picks up the sounds of the bell and enables the pilot not only to determine its direction, but also the distance away of the ship, reef or light vessel to which the telephone bell is attached.

In order to send forth signals from a vessel in motion the bell or gong is located inside the hull of the ship for forward and soundly to the outer skin of the fabric. It can be rung by an automatic device or by hand. When fixed to a lightship the bell is suspended to a depth of about twenty-five feet, where it is tolled at regular intervals by steam or by electric mechanism.

On a ship that carries this apparatus there are always two transmitters, one installed on the starboard and the other on the port side. This arrangement is important, as all navigators the varying degrees of distinctiveness of the installed gongs that decide the direction of the alarm. The captain



is on either side of the receiving of a ship must have to go into the required some engineering skill to manufacture some warning to a sufficient distance to enable ships approaching each other at a high rate of speed to each other and certainly avoid collision. The signal of a bell overboard from a moving ship is only a bell. The company to overcome these defects the system is now developing an apparatus when a bell is placed in a tank inside which it is chilled, will carry a sound of a ship's sound when it gives distant distance to give vessels approaching each other time to maneuver by the skin of the ship and although very and avoid each other.

Jules Verne in his "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" made Captain Nemo of the Nautilus dwell upon the superiority of submarine transmission. The system has been worked out successfully and put into practical form. PERCY WILLIAM.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON

SOUTHERN DIV. WESTERN DIV.

| To | From | To | From |
|------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| Boston | Boston | Boston | Boston |
| Lev. Air L. 6:30 | Arr. 7:20 | Lev. 6:30 | Arr. 7:20 |
| 26.27 7:41 | 7:45 | 26.28 7:45 | 7:50 |
| 26.29 7:55 | 8:00 | 26.30 7:55 | 8:00 |
| 26.31 8:05 | 8:10 | 26.32 8:05 | 8:10 |
| 26.33 8:15 | 8:20 | 26.34 8:15 | 8:20 |
| 26.35 8:25 | 8:30 | 26.36 8:25 | 8:30 |
| 26.37 8:35 | 8:40 | 26.38 8:35 | 8:40 |
| 26.39 8:45 | 8:50 | 26.40 8:45 | 8:50 |
| 26.41 8:55 | 9:00 | 26.42 8:55 | 9:00 |
| 26.43 9:05 | 9:10 | 26.44 9:05 | 9:10 |
| 26.45 9:15 | 9:20 | 26.46 9:15 | 9:20 |
| 26.47 9:25 | 9:30 | 26.48 9:25 | 9:30 |
| 26.49 9:35 | 9:40 | 26.50 9:35 | 9:40 |
| 26.51 9:45 | 9:50 | 26.52 9:45 | 9:50 |
| 26.53 9:55 | 10:00 | 26.54 9:55 | 10:00 |
| 26.55 10:05 | 10:10 | 26.56 10:05 | 10:10 |
| 26.57 10:15 | 10:20 | 26.58 10:15 | 10:20 |
| 26.59 10:25 | 10:30 | 26.60 10:25 | 10:30 |
| 26.61 10:35 | 10:40 | 26.62 10:35 | 10:40 |
| 26.63 10:45 | 10:50 | 26.64 10:45 | 10:50 |
| 26.65 10:55 | 11:00 | 26.66 10:55 | 11:00 |
| 26.67 11:05 | 11:10 | 26.68 11:05 | 11:10 |
| 26.69 11:15 | 11:20 | 26.70 11:15 | 11:20 |
| 26.71 11:25 | 11:30 | 26.72 11:25 | 11:30 |
| 26.73 11:35 | 11:40 | 26.74 11:35 | 11:40 |
| 26.75 11:45 | 11:50 | 26.76 11:45 | 11:50 |
| 26.77 11:55 | 12:00 | 26.78 11:55 | 12:00 |
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| 26.87 12:45 | 12:50 | 26.88 12:45 | 12:50 |
| 26.89 12:55 | 1:00 | 26.90 12:55 | 1:00 |
| 26.91 1:05 | 1:10 | 26.92 1:05 | 1:10 |
| 26.93 1:15 | 1:20 | 26.94 1:15 | 1:20 |
| 26.95 1:25 | 1:30 | 26.96 1:25 | 1:30 |
| 26.97 1:35 | 1:40 | 26.98 1:35 | 1:40 |
| 26.99 1:45 | 1:50 | 26.100 1:45 | 1:50 |
| 26.101 1:55 | 1:50 | 26.102 1:55 | 1:50 |
| 26.103 1:55 | 1:50 | 26.104 1:55 | 1:50 |
| 26.105 1:55 | 1:50 | 26.106 1:55 | 1:50 |
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| 26.279 1:55 | 1:50 | 26.280 1:55 | 1:50 |
| 26.281 1:55 | 1:50 | 26.282 1:55 | 1:50 |
| 26.283 1:55 | 1:50 | 26.284 1:55 | 1:50 |
| 26.285 1:55 | 1:50 | 26.286 1:55 | 1:50 |
| 26.287 1:55 | 1:50 | 26.288 1:55 | 1:50 |
| 26.289 1:55 | 1:50 | 26.290 1:55 | 1:50 |
| 26.291 1:55 | 1:50 | 26.292 1:55 | 1:50 |
| 26.293 1:55 | 1:50 | 26.294 1:55 | |

Friday night: Friday fair followed by snow or rain in the afternoon or night; warmer, light northerly to easterly winds probably increasing Friday.

ESTABLISHED 1878

EXTRA SOME DAIRY RULES

That Must be Observed by Milk Dealers

Dr. Rose of the state board of health and Leroy Turner, inspector of milk and vinegar for Lowell, have within the last week or two made a round of the dairies and stables in and about Lowell and have thoroughly inspected them as to cleanliness. They found some of the places in pretty poor condition and those engaged in the milk business whose places were not up to the standard the riot act was read.

Dr. Rose made his report to the state board and suggestions offered by him were forwarded to the local board of health. Some of the dealers were called before the local board of health and were given to understand that they would have to improve the condition of things if they desired to continue in the business.

Mr. Turner, the local inspector, in conversation with a representative of The Sun, today, said that the average milkman was anxious to keep his milk up to the standard required by law and that the dealers and producers as a whole are anxious to respect the laws and regulations governing the milk business.

"In my trip around to the different places with Dr. Rose of the state board," said Mr. Turner, "suggestions were offered and instructions were given. It is too soon to say just how well the instructions will be lived up to, but I will make another tour at an early date and if I find that conditions have not improved there'll be something done."

"The milk at the present time is fairly well up to the standard. The average milk dealer or producer is anxious to have his milk up to the standard. He realizes that his appearance in police court for selling or having milk found in his possession that did not measure up to the standard, or adulterated milk, is a great shock to his business."

The following dairy rules are from a list of 50 supplied by the state board of health and issued by the milk inspector of this city.

The Owner and His Helpers

Read current dairy literature and keep posted on new ideas.

Observe and enforce the utmost cleanliness about the saddle, their attendants, the stable, the dairy, and all utensils.

A person suffering from any disease, or who has been exposed to contagious disease, must remain away from the cows and the milk.

The Stable

Keep dairy cattle in a room or building by themselves. It is preferable to have no cellar below and no storage loft above.

Stables should be well ventilated, lighted, and drained; should have tight floors and walls and be plainly constructed.

Allow no strong smelling material in the stable for any length of time.

White-wash the stable once or twice a year.

Use no dry, dusty feed just previous to milking; if fodder is dusty, sprinkle it before it is fed.

Clean and thoroughly air the stable before milking; in hot weather sprinkle the floor.

Keep the stable and dairy room in good condition, and then insist that the dairy, factory, or place where the milk goes be kept equally well.

The Cows

Have the herd examined at least twice a year by a skilled veterinarian.

Promptly remove from the herd any animal suspected of being in bad health and reject her milk. Never add

Significant Reply

A clerk in the largest drug store in Lowell said to Mr. Hood not long ago: "You must be advertising Hood's Lotion here. It is selling fast." The reply was: "The advertising that is being done is mostly done by those who are using the lotion and telling their friends about it. The fact is, Hood's Lotion is found to be by far the best application for all irritations of the skin caused by exposure to the sun and wind, chancs, chafes, and the unpleasant sensitiveness of the skin after shaving. Try it. 25c. or 50c."

TARIFF CONVENTION

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 18.—The last session of the international tariff convention was called today with the number of delegates in attendance greatly diminished.

But for the presence of John Barrett, director of the international bureau of republics, who had made arrangements to come from Washington today to address the convention, it is probable that the gathering would have adjourned permanently yesterday.

A Real Half Price Sale

Is not so common as it may seem.

BUT WE ARE

ABSOLUTELY Giving You GLASSES

AT

HALF PRICE

During this Stock Reducing Sale

We know that this is being appreciated by the number of people we are fitting.

DON'T FORGET we duplicate your broken lenses at HALF PRICE

Open Day and Evening—French Clerk

THE BABBITT CO.,
OPTOMETRISTS

81 MERRIMACK ST. COR. JOHN—Over Lawyer's Book Store.

CLEARED HIS NAME

Bank Cashier Was Classed as a Thief

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—Thomas Gordon, a negro, formerly janitor of the First National bank of Turtle Creek, Pa., was landed in jail here yesterday morning after having been brought from Odessa, Fla., by Thomas Carroll, former cashier of the bank, who had traded him more than 500 miles in 18 months.

On Aug. 10, 1907, the bank was robbed of \$14,000. There was no one but the cashier and janitor in the bank at the time the money disappeared. Gordon had a good story to tell and the blame fell on the cashier, who sold his home and borrowed money to settle the loss. He was also discharged.

Carroll believed that the janitor had

got the money and when Gordon and his wife left Turtle Creek some months later Carroll traded them. He stalked the couple all through the south, but it was not until a few weeks ago that Gordon bought a country place in Florida for \$5000 and prepared to spend the rest of his life in ease. Carroll had kept tab on every move of the couple since they left Turtle Creek and while in Florida he had written to Gordon to show that Gordon had not done a stroke of work, so when Carroll walked in with the others the former janitor collapsed and it was soon confessed.

Carroll has contracted an illness in the search which may cost him his life

GREAT CHEERING

From Passengers on the Mauretania

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 18.—A wireless despatch from the Nantucket lightship described the passing of the Mauretania at 2:15 this afternoon under full speed with smoke coming from four funnels and what seemed to be the entire passenger list lining the starboard side and cheering the first glimpse of America.

The band of the Mauretania was heard playing the Star Spangled Banner as she swung into the long stretch of 1930 miles to the Ambrose channel lightship.

The smoke of the big turbine was seen far down to the eastward shortly before two o'clock and after that the steamer came up rapidly throwing the choppy seas from her massive bow and as she came up to the lightship it was seen that she would pass the little haven close aboard. In fact she went so near that her passengers could be heard cheering the crew of the lightship and the strains of the band floating across the waters.

The lightship's crew cheered and then both vessels slipped their lines in safety. A few minutes after that the Mauretania was a smudge in the distance.

PENSION REPORT

ELIMINATES CONSOLIDATION OF PENSION AGENCIES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate committee on pensions today concluded its consideration of the pension appropriation bill and its report to the Senate.

The only important change as it came from the house was the elimination of the consolidation of all the pension agencies through all the committee in one office at Washington. During the past year there has been a net decrease in the pension rolls of 16,684 despite the fact that during the year 35,822 new pensioners were added. The bill carries \$169,900,000, while the house bill carried \$160,700,000. The former is a decrease of \$2,143,000 from the amount appropriated last year.

JOHN B. MORAN

LATE DISTRICT ATTORNEY BURIED THIS AFTERNOON

WAKEFIELD, Feb. 18.—There was a large attendance at the funeral of District Attorney John B. Moran of Suffolk county which was held at his former home here today including many prominent court officials and physicians. Prayers were read by Rev. William O'Connor, assistant rector of St. Joseph's Catholic church of Wakefield. The body was buried at Holy Cross cemetery, Malden, where the commitment service was conducted by Rev. Thomas Holland of Malden.

A COLLISION

HEAD-ON CRASH AT EASTHAVEN TODAY

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 18.—Two trailer cars were in a head-on collision in Easthaven today and nearly all the 45 passengers were slightly hurt. One person had a fracture of a bone. The responsibility has not been fixed.

UNKNOWN MAN IDENTIFIED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18.—The identity of the unknown theatrical man who was lost from the Steamer Minus February 13 between New Orleans and New York was established today by Doorkennedy of the state senate, William Watby, Jr. when he told the New York authorities over the phone that the man was his friend, George A. Johnson of Boston. Following the disappearance of the man nothing was found that would establish his identity except a letter in his stateroom. This letter was addressed to Watby. Johnson was 35 years of age and has a father and two brothers living in Boston. Watby was at a loss to account for his disappearance.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS

Capt. Howe of the Yale varsity crew sent a letter of regret to Governor the Harvard oarsman, when the latter resigned as captain. Maybe the Yale captain would be willing to employ a stenographer if a dozen or so more of the Crimson oarsmen would quit.

The little girl was carried down a ladder by Firemen Height and Dolan.

She had been burning, but she died in half an hour from the effects of smoke that she had inhaled.

Leno Burckart, a three-year-old daughter of Otto Burckart, a candy manufacturer, was burned so badly in the kitchen at her home, 51 East 20th street, yesterday, that she died before a Presbyterian hospital surgeon could get there. The child was alone when her clothes caught fire, presumably from the kitchen stove. Her mother was upstairs.

MOTHERS GONE

TWO CHILDREN WERE KILLED BY FIRE

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—A three-year-old girl, Jennie Senten, was left alone late yesterday, on the third floor of the flat occupied by her family at 102 West 15th street, while her mother went to call on a friend on the first floor. Presently Mrs. Senten smelled smoke and ran upstairs. Her flat was ablaze and she couldn't get in.

The little girl was carried down a ladder by Firemen Height and Dolan.

She had been burning, but she died in half an hour from the effects of smoke that she had inhaled.

Leno Burckart, a three-year-old daughter of Otto Burckart, a candy manufacturer, was burned so badly in the kitchen at her home, 51 East 20th street, yesterday, that she died before a Presbyterian hospital surgeon could get there. The child was alone when her clothes caught fire, presumably from the kitchen stove. Her mother was upstairs.

RARE BOOKS

BROUGHT \$32,000 WHEN SOLD AT AUCTION

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Spirited bidding marked the sale of the J. Chester Chamberlain book collection yesterday. More than eight hundred first editions of Poe, Holmes, Hawthorne, Thoreau and the New England poets were offered. About \$32,000 was realized.

A unique collection of 508 original letters and thirty-seven postal cards from Henry Wadsworth Longfellow to his intimate friend George W. Griggs covering the whole of the poet's life for nearly more than fifty years from 1830-1882, brought the banner price of the day, Mr. C. E. Goodspeed, a Boston book-seller, finally secured it for \$5100.

These letters, the major part of which have never been published, give a unique aspect of Longfellow's public and private life and furnish most interesting information concerning his literary work, his travels, his contact with T. S. Wentworth, Holmes, Whittier, and a host of others, his methods of work, and indeed, the whole range of his wonderfully rich and gifted mind. It is believed that so large and important a collection of American literary autograph letters has never before been publicly offered for sale.

A rare first edition of Al Aaraf, the poet and the minor poems of Poe, during the late 1840's, and published by the Boston firm, was bid in by Walter T. Wallace for \$2500. This includes one of the finest copies known and bears the autograph inscription, Presented to E. by friend Rose M. Peet.

Lowell's old poet, at the compilation of the living and dead soldiers of Harvard University, July 21, 1863, brought \$850, and a rare first

edition of the "New England Tragedy," said to be one of the only two volumes extant, sold for \$220.

BRITISH POVERTY

Royal Commission Reports Plan to Cure It

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The most important British sociological report in many years has just been issued. For more than three years a royal commission, comprising experts in law, economics, has been investigating the British poor laws and the industrial and social conditions which have led to unemployment and the production of men and women who cannot be employed.

Throughout the reports an appeal is made to the prosperity to co-operate by personal service in the relief of the poor, especially to set the poor a good example. The increasing extravagance in dress, the craving for amusement, and the subordination of the serious side of life to triviality are declared to be habits that are responsible for much pauperism and distress. If reformed in these directions is to be effective, the example, says the report, must come from above.

The evidence given tends to show that city populations degenerate. A great majority of the unemployed are city bred. It is impossible to give in table limits more than the greatest outline of the proposals, which are drastically revolutionary, and which is adopted will completely alter social conditions in some directions. It is noteworthy that the commission is the first great royal commission having women members.

THE FINAL STEPS THE DEMOCRATS

In Winding up the Forced Roll Call in the Breeders' Club

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—When the house met today Mr. Dailett of the committee on rules reported back the joint resolution yesterday presented by Mr. Tawney which authorizes the conferees on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill to treat the provision making an appropriation of \$12,000 for the salary of the secretary of state during the next fiscal year as if the two houses had disagreed on it.

An effort immediately to order the previous question was met by an objection by the democrats. A roll call was ordered and resulted 137 yeas and 107 nays. Consequently the previous question was ordered. Mr. Dailett explained to the conferees that the resolution was adopted early enough in asking for a participation in the distribution of the assets.

When the track at Salem failed the creditors in 1887 petitioned the company into bankruptcy. The Hub Construction Co. five months later asked to have the bankruptcy proceedings set aside on the grounds that the company was not a corporation which could be adjudged bankrupt. Previous to this petition, N. F. Hobbs of Boston as trustee distributed most of the assets of the Hub company but the circuit court today set aside the decision of Judge Aldrich.

Trustee Hobbs began the distribution of the assets today.

Mr. Fitzgerald (N. Y.) said that the committee on rules frequently overrides everything and everybody.

"No one overrides the law but the constitution also," interjected Mr. Mann of Illinois.

Mr. Cockran, N. Y., amid laughter declared "but it remains for the committee to take some liberties with the common sense."

The resolution was adopted and now goes to the senate. If it is adopted there the conferees will take up the salary question as if the two houses had disagreed on it, which they have not done.

Messrs. Bingham (Pa.), Gillett (Mass.) and Livingston (Georgia) were appointed conferees for the house.

Instantly Mr. Fitzgerald offered a resolution instructing the conferees to insist on the disagreement regarding the provisions creating an under-secretary, a fourth assistant secretary, and other officials.

The chair ruled Mr. Fitzgerald off the track and recognized Mr. Bingham (Pa.), who moved the previous question, so as to be put off debate. The previous question was ordered but the democrats forced another roll call on adoption.

CHEATED

The merchant who pays for advertising and doesn't get it, cries out that advertising doesn't pay. He is wrong.

Advertising pays if you get it. If you pay for any commodity that is never delivered, you lose money on it. Just the same as you lose on advertising that you pay for but never get.

When merchants learn to buy their advertising space in the newspapers as they buy their merchandise—by measure and weight, it will pay them. Buy space by the inch per thousand of circulation and see that you get what you pay for. Then you will never be cheated in advertising and it will pay you. The Sun will give you more advertising for your money than any other paper in Lowell. It is

their advertising space in the newspapers as they buy their merchandise—by measure and weight, it will pay them. Buy space by the inch per thousand of circulation and see that you get what you pay for. Then you will never be cheated in advertising and it will pay you. The Sun will give you more advertising for your money than any other paper in Lowell. It is

their advertising space in the newspapers as they buy their merchandise—by measure and weight, it will pay them. Buy space by the inch per thousand of circulation and see that you get what you pay for. Then you will never be cheated in advertising and it will pay you. The Sun will give you more advertising for your

LATEST BITTER CONTROVERSY

Discussion Over the Surrender of City of Santiago

MADRID, Feb. 18.—The bitter controversy aroused last week by the publication here of the telegrams exchanged between Gen. Blanco at Havana and the government at Madrid regarding the surrender of the city of Santiago, Cuba, to Gen. Shafter in 1898 has been intensified by the appearance of a fresh batch of messages which demonstrate that the government when it found that Blanco was opposed to surrender, communicated directly with General Toral, the commander at Santiago, giving him a free hand to make terms.

Gen. Blanco on July 13 telegraphed Toral that he would try to relieve Santiago and instructing him to insist that Gen. Shafter allow the Spanish garrison to retire to Holguin or return to Spain on Spanish ships otherwise Spain would continue the defense. Gen. Blanco said further to Gen. Toral: "I repeat that I am responsible for everything that has occurred in Cuba since October last."

The same day Gen. Blanco cabled Madrid that the juncture of the third

"MOTHERS' DAY" FAIRY STORIES

A Feature of the Boston Revival

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—"Mothers' day" was the occasion of the most notable features of the Chapman-Alexander evangelistic campaign now being waged in this city, a service in honor of the mothers of America being arranged to be held in Tremont temple this afternoon. With admission limited to those who held special tickets in order to maintain the desired quiet and impressive nature of the service, eloquent tribute was paid to those who have given birth to America's citizens, humble as well as great.

The service was suggested to Dr. J. W. Chapman, the evangelist, by the establishment last year at the initiative of Miss Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia of an annual national "mothers' day." It is planned to observe this day on the second Sunday in May of each year and the first observance was held in many cities last year. Those who join in the movement wear white carnations on that day, unite in special "mothers' day" services and distribute white flowers in hospitals, almshouses, prisons and orphanages.

STATE SEALER

In Favor of a Taximeter Measure

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Defective taximeters and the short-weight carton are given an important place in the report of Daniel C. Palmer, state sealer of weights and measures, sent to the legislature yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Palmer says that many complaints have been made to his department regarding the inaccuracy of taximeters. An investigation by the department revealed that there was some ground for the complaints, but that as a rule, the accuracy of the machines is certain. There were some defective taximeters, however, and Mr. Palmer recommends that legislation of some sort providing against cheating by this means be adopted.

For some months the department has been waging a battle against the undersized carton, and, although all steps that could be taken have been in the effort to protect the consumer from short weight in goods sold in this way. Mr. Palmer states in his report that the lack of uniformity in the laws of various states has made it almost impossible to secure the best results. He says that the necessity for national legislation in relation to weights and measures is being constantly brought to his attention.

"Thousands of packages of goods, foodstuffs and other commodities which are annually sold in this state offer a striking example of the need of such legislation," he says. "In many instances the entire weight or gross weight of the packages does not equal the weight of the commodity which the customer pays for and which he believes he is receiving."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

A mass meeting in the interests of organized classes, both men and women, was held Wednesday evening in the vestry of the First Baptist church. The speakers of the evening were Mr. C. P. Hall, leader of the men's class of the Warren Avenue Baptist church, Boston, and the Rev. Benj. A. Willmott, pastor of the First Congregational church, Lowell. Mr. Hall spoke in a very interesting way regarding men's classes, and the Rev. Mr. Willmott spoke on the work of women's classes.

MATRIMONIAL

Mr. John T. Gleason of this city and Miss Susan Carill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Carill of Chelmsford, were united in marriage yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the parochial residence of St. Peter's church, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Fr. Heffernan. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Delia Carill, and the best man was Mr. Joseph P. Ginn. Following the ceremony a reception to immediate relatives was held at the new home of the couple in Central street, this city. Last night Mr. and Mrs. Gleason left for an extended wedding tour.

Mr. Gleason is well known in Lowell through his business connections, while Mrs. Gleason comes of a family whose name is very familiar to residents of Chelmsford.

Bunting's Associate, Thursday eve.

WORK FOR ABLE BODIED MEN AT THE CITY FARM



THEY MUST "SAW WOOD" OR GET OUT

CHARITY BOARD

Wants Men at City Farm to do Some Work

The report of the department inspector relative to outdoor cases submitted. Mr. Drapau said he wished to go into each individual case with the inspector. The inspector, however, was not present.

Mr. Hindle remarked that the first seemed to be growing and Mr. Howe wanted to know if the farm would not be practising economy by the purchase of a goodly sized flock of hens.

Supt. Mayberry said that there are about 160 hens at the farm at the present time and as the eight-hour law does not apply to them they are being worked overtime.

The total of January bills, approximately, was \$2397, exclusive of regular contracts.

Mr. Brady was the least bit skeptical as to the accuracy of the dispensary. "Half a pound too much of strychnine would raise ructions with a delicate stomach," said Mr. Brady, with a smile.

Dr. Shaw, the ambulance surgeon, had a bill for horse board which the board voted to eliminate.

It was voted that all January bills be approved and that the mayor be compensated with relative to last year's bills as the board is in the dark concerning the disposition of them.

Mr. Hindle moved that 100 cords of wood which the more rugged of the in- small cost.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We wish to thank our patrons for the confidence they have shown in us by attending our recent bargain sale and making it such a grand success.

Now that we have established a reputation of being the LEADING BARGAIN HOUSE OF LOWELL we shall endeavor to maintain that reputation by continuing these SPECIAL BARGAIN SALES each week, as long as we can find goods to offer.

OUR METHODS

We go into the market and buy for SPOT CASH. When we hear of any concern wanting to sell out we make it a cash offer, close the deal and mark the stock at prices that must sell the goods.

Another Bargain Sale to Commence Saturday

We recently bought out the Noyes & Dewar Co. stock at 30c on the dollar and the public got the benefit. We have just bought out Morris Lemkin's (formerly Lemkin & Carp's) stock of CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS and SHOES which we will put on sale

Saturday Morning at 8.30 o'clock

At the Old Stand, 24 Prescott St.

We expect this to be the biggest genuine bargain sale ever offered in Lowell. Don't Miss it.

OSTROFF & SOUSA COMPANY

CONFERENCE OPENS

Conservation of Country's Natural Resources to be Discussed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—With a view of conserving the natural resources of the United States, Canada and Mexico, representatives of these governments, in addition to many of the leaders in the conservation movement in this country, gathered here today in attendance upon the North American conservation conference. The delegates to the conference called by President Roosevelt assembled in the room of the State department where they were received by Mr. Roosevelt, preliminary to holding a two-day session at the state department. The members of President Roosevelt's cabinet and of the national conservation commission also were present. The commissioners from Canada and Mexico were presented to the president by Secretary of State Bacon after an address by Mr. Roosevelt. At its conclusion the conference proceeded to the diplomatic room of the state department, where a brief address of welcome was made by Gifford Pinchot, chairman of the delegation. Then fol-

lowed responses by the visiting commissioners and remarks by members of the cabinet and others.

After extending on behalf of the American people his heartiest welcome the president said:

"In international relations I think that the great feature of the growth of the last century has been the mutual recognition of the fact that instead of being normally to the interest of one nation to see another depressed it is primarily to the interest of each to see the others uplifted. I believe that the government which you today initiate is of the utmost importance to this hemisphere and must be of the utmost importance to the world at large."

"I am anxious to do everything in my power to work in harmony for the common good and instead of each trying to get something at the expense of the other. Ultimately each of us will profit immeasurably if instead of striving to advance by trampling the other, each strives to advance together for the common advancement."

FLAGSHIP MAINE

Fired a Salute to Admiral Sperry's Flag

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Feb. 18.—On board U. S. S. Connecticut, Wednesday, Feb. 17, via the United Wireless Telegraph company.

The battleship fleet was 938 miles east of Cape Henry at 8 p. m. tonight in good weather. Rear Admiral Arnold's squadron composed of the Maine, New Hampshire, Idaho, Mississippi and Salem joined the fleet at noon today. Their smoke was sighted on the larboard bow at ten o'clock this morning and they came in formation line abreast at one mile distance.

Rear Admiral Arnold's flagship, the Maine, saluted Rear Admiral Sperry's flag with thirteen guns which the Connecticut answered with the same number. Rear Admiral Arnold's squadron then executed a right flank movement and took up a position 1600 yards distant on the starboard side of that number were arrested in Middlesex street and vicinity by Patrolmen John Clarke and Gilbert Shurden, who are striving to rid Middlesex street of the objectionable element.

Frank Keyes, a parole man from the state farm, will be sent back to Bridgewater.

Thomas J. Cullen was in for the second time within a year and will spend the next month in jail.

Charles McCarthy was released the day before yesterday, but he evidently went out to celebrate his release for he was arrested again yesterday, and this morning he was fined \$6. Not having the price to pay the fine he will spend the next 20 days in jail.

George Erlen, who besides getting drunk was rather obtrusive, was fined \$5.

Five first offenders were each fined \$2.

NAVAL BRIGADE

TO TAKE PART IN THE INAUGURATION PARADE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—By wireless Admiral Sperry, commanding the battleship fleet now approaching the Atlantic coast, has sent the name of officers who are to come to Washington in command of the naval brigade at the inauguration of President William H. Taft. The despatch came by way of the Boston Navy Yard. Rear Admiral W. P. Potter is to command the brigade which is to be made up of two divisions, commanded respectively by Captains Fletcher of the Vermont and Beatty of the Wisconsin. Eighty-four officers and 174 men are to comprise the brigade which will be brought from Hampton Roads to Washington on the transports Dixie and Prairie and the Hartford.

Not only has President Angell established an eminent position among educators and endeared himself to thousands of students who have received their education at Ann Arbor, but twice he has been summoned to undertake diplomatic missions abroad as minister to China in 1880, and to Turkey in 1897.

Four years ago Pres. Angell tendered his resignation, but the regents refused to consider it. Among several who have been mentioned as possible successors to President Angell are Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell University, Senator Bevierre of Indiana, and President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California.

NEGRO PUT TO DEATH

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 18.—Charles Gillespie, a negro, who a month ago attempted an assault upon a young lady of this city while she was on her way to church, was put to death in the electric chair in the penitentiary here today.

BOSTON COPPER MARKET

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—There was an easier tone to local copper at the opening today but the selling movement was not pronounced and losses were fractional during the first hour.

THREE PERSONS BURNED

STEVENVILLE, O., Feb. 18.—Three persons were burned to death and four fatally injured early today by an explosion of a keg of mining powder in a coal mine near here today.

ADMIRAL DEWEY DECLINES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Because of his recent indisposition Admiral Dewey has been compelled to decline the president's invitation to accompany him to Hampton Roads to witness the review of the battalions.

COLLIDED WITH BUOY

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—The White Star liner *Civis* collided with a buoy in the Crosby channel last night and fouled her propeller. She then drifted ashore but was refloated successfully and returned to the Mersey to be examined by divers.

NIGHT EDITION TO OUST PUTNAM

SAYS HE PAID MONEY

In an Alleged Attempt to Bribe a Juror

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—I paid \$2500 and then I had also written, at the criminal court building to bribe Fischer-Hansen, the witness Macaluso was to testify to when I was a witness."

The witness gave in detail the plot with Fischer-Hansen and endeavored to show by voice and manner the anxiety of the defendant to have retained the papers which had been given to Macaluso and the anger displayed at the repeated failures of Klosow to get them later, he said. Fischer-Hansen advised him in his home at 5:30 o'clock and told him Macaluso had given the papers to De Verna, the defendant's wife, and that everything was all right.

Klosow said that on one visit he made to Fischer-Hansen's home in Astoria he was introduced to Mrs. Fischer-Hansen and had a talk with her husband in her presence.

"Oh no, Fischer-Hansen is alleged to have replied: 'Eddie is my friend in the district attorney's office.'

Klosow repeated about a dozen talks he had with the defendant over the telephone while Fischer-Hansen was in the office of Lawyer John F. McIntyre. He said he dealings with Fischer-Hansen ended when the trial started on June 11 and the defendant would be set free.

Klosow said he was promised \$2500, which was later raised to \$10,000, if he would get Macaluso to sign papers favorable to the defendant, and through the witness Fischer-Hansen promised to give Macaluso \$5000 for the falsification of his testimony.

Assistant District Attorney Smyth conducted the examination, while District Attorney Jerome sat by making suggestions. Fischer-Hansen appeared to take the proceedings as a joke, and Justice Dowling rebuked him for his levity.

Klosow first became acquainted with Fischer-Hansen in 1896, after he had ceased to be the valet of Mr. Jerome, and been given a position as a process server in the district attorney's office.

"What was the first conversation you had with the defendant after he was indicted in 1908 for extortion?" said Mr. Smyth.

"I arranged to meet Fischer-Hansen in Yonkers and he then breached the plan to open negotiations with Macaluso. 'Help me for the sake of my wife and child and I will give you \$2500 and put you on my payroll for life,' said Fischer-Hansen. 'You need not fear Jerome. He is going to be bounced by Governor Hughes.'

The witness said Fischer-Hansen gave him two cards bearing the firm name of Hansen & Bickford, upon which Macaluso was to sign a receipt for \$2500 on account of a debt of \$12,500, the money received from Mr. O'Brien, of Philadelphia.

"What use was to be made of this card?" said Mr. Smyth.

"Was intended to protect the defendant for any payments that might be made to Macaluso as a bribe."

"If you will get Macaluso," the witness said Fischer-Hansen told him, "to testify for me I will give you a good bond for \$10,000. You know my father-in-law is a millionaire, eighty-three years old, and bound to die soon. Then I will be all right."

Fischer-Hansen gave me two papers for Macaluso to sign, which he said would be great aids in his defense. I delivered them with a fountain pen

DOCTOR ADVISED OPERATION

KILLED HERSELF

GIRL WAS AFRAID HER FIANCÉ WOULD DIE

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Miss Ida McBride, 28 years old, the daughter of Thomas McBride, cashier for Park & Tifford at their main office, killed herself yesterday at her home, 521 West 113rd street, by cutting her throat with her father's razor. She thought her fiance, Thomas Jewell, of 201 West 115th street, would not recover from an attack of pneumonia.

Jewell is connected with the real estate firm of McVicker and Co. of Pine street. He however, is a few days ago and Miss McBride spent a great deal of time at his residence, so worried and scared to be convinced that he would die, but it was said yesterday that his chances for recovery were very poor.

At noon yesterday the young woman's father found something fall in her room. He found she had locked herself in closet and cut her throat, she died in an hour.

HAD TREASURE

MAN WAS PLACED UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—In the rocks of Joseph Sanford, 25 years old, who said he was a salorman and lived at 215 West Fifty-sixth street, arrested yesterday afternoon in front of a pawnshop at Eighth avenue and Ninth street, were these articles:

Seventeen gold stalkpins, two \$241 travelers, one pair gold cuff buttons with the initial "E," a bright gold chain, three gold rings, two gold rings and lockets, three gold rings with stones, another bunch of studs and or the officers of the New York Yacht club, a grand badge of New York Yacht club with the initials "E. B. P." a gold watch with which was held here today. All told, the items were worth \$1000.

Sanford was locked up as a suspect in the robbery. The police think some of the treasure he carried may have come from the home of Edmund Bigland of 2041 West 115th street. The Bronx, of a Mrs. Pease of 347 Hancock street, Bronx, and from a room in Boston that also was robbed recently.

Talk of Lowell, Rounders' date.

Movement on Foot is Favored by Mayor

There is no concealing the fact that a movement is on foot to remove the superintendent of streets, Newell F. Putnam, principally because it is alleged that he has refused to remove Frank Lazelle, assistant superintendent of sewers. Mr. Lazelle's name was scratched from the street department pay roll a few weeks ago by the committee on accounts, and Mayor Brown approved the action.

It is also charged that Mr. Putnam is not economizing as thoroughly as it is alleged he promised when elected to office, but his cardinal sin is his refusal to discharge Lazelle.

Now, as the story goes, the scheme is to remove Mr. Putnam and that can be brought about in two ways, with or without action on the part of the mayor. The city council can do it by a two-thirds vote in both branches, but it is extremely doubtful that such a vote could be obtained.

Mr. Putnam, suspended by the mayor or removed by the city council, Mr. Hartwell, it is alleged, would be made acting superintendent on condition that he would remove Lazelle. Once in the position of acting superintendent, Mr. Hartwell would have a paneen

for all individual bills in the department and would be a hard man to beat when the time arrived to elect a superintendent.

Relative to the removal of a head of a department, such as that of streets, we turn to section two of chapter 413 of acts of 1896, where the following is written:

"The mayor may suspend or remove any executive or administrative officer, except as hereinbefore provided, for such cause as he shall deem sufficient, and shall set forth in the order of suspension or removal his reasons therefor, provided that no removal shall be made on partisan grounds.

"The order of suspension or removal shall not take effect until it is approved by the city council voting by a two-thirds vote."

The city council may, by a two-

thirds vote in each branch, voting by yeas and nays, remove any of the said officers without the consent of the mayor; provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall apply to any of the following departments, namely: The school committee, the police commission, the water board, the overseers of the poor, or the trustees of the public library.

Columbus O'Connor, a ten-year-old boy, had also discovered that Mrs. Isner's heels were too high, according to his testimony, and said the tower-like proportions had attracted his attention while Mrs. Isner was sitting in the car.

Several women, oblivious to the withering glances thrown in their direction by the aggrieved plaintiff, testified that the heels of Mrs. Isner's boots were entirely too high for a stout woman.

One of the witnesses, asked to illustrate the height of the heels worn by Mrs. Isner on the day of the accident, indicated by her hands about six inches.

On her own behalf Mrs. Isner denied that she had worn very high heels on the day in question. She said her shoes were canvas ties with low heels.

"How high are the heels on the shoes you are now wearing?" asked her lawyer.

"Medium," replied Mrs. Isner, looking to see whether her skirt was so disposed to conceal the heels of her boots. Some of the jurymen evinced an interest, but their eagerness was ungratified.

"I wish I could show the height of the heels that Mrs. Isner calls medium to you, gentlemen of the jury," said Chauncey Beasley, counsel for the company, "but as the heels cannot be exhibited without embarrassment to the plaintiff, I shall not insist."

Mr. Beasley paused, but Mrs. Isner did not volunteer to put in her shoes as an exhibit of the case. The counsel for the defense then left the case with the jury and they quickly decided against Mrs. Isner.

Come around, Rounders, Friday, Prescott.

SHOT BY NEGRO

As Result of a Minor Quarrel

GIRL WAS KILLED

Thrown to Her Death While Coasting

WILLIAM A. DAY

New Assistant Secy. of State

WILLIAM A. DAY

WASHINGON, Feb. 18.—J. Stellwagen, chairman of the落在的 committee, his aids and the citizens generally have begun active preparations for the big celebration which is to mark the change of administrations on March 4. Columns and arches such as those shown in the picture being erected on the streets along which the inaugural parade will pass. The accompanying photograph shows the columns in place along Pennsylvania avenue.

THE SABREY CLUB

Gave a Fine Entertainment Program

HARRY PULLIAM

Expects That He Will be Deposed

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—President Harry Pulliam of the National League of Baseball clubs made it plain yesterday between sessions of the club owners' representative in the organization of which he is the official head, that he is willing to forego the glory and salary attached to his position to save himself worry.

It is known in baseball circles that the last of feeling does not exist between Mr. Pulliam, Harry Hermann, chairman of the national commission, and President Charles W. Murphy of the Chicago National League club, but it was not until yesterday that the controversy assumed a serious aspect.

In the hotel corridors it was said that Mr. Pulliam ordered Barney Dreyfuss and Charles Ebbets, owners respectively of the Pittsburgh and the Brooklyn national teams, to leave his office in New York, and while the demand was complied with, it is said both Dreyfuss and Ebbets determined to remonstrate against the head of the National League. When Mr. Pulliam learned that the incident referred to had been divulged he referred to a statement yesterday which he said vise his sentiments. In substance, the National League president declared that he was tired of warfare and after leaving for California next Monday he would not be surprised to hear that he had been deposed. President Pulliam issued his statement after the meeting of the National League magnates had been held and he supplemented it by saying that his experience with the contending factions of the league had caused him to fail in health and lose the physical disposition that he boasted of at one time.

"I expect," said President Pulliam, "that there are enough of the opposition to depose me as president and as a matter of fact I would not regret such action on their part. The job is a thankless one for the most part, and the friction that one has to contend with is not worth the trouble. As a matter of fact I did order Dreyfuss and Ebbets out of my office in New York and would do the same thing again if the circumstances were similar."

Contrary to expectation, the reported attempt at bringing Connie Klein and Johnsons during the Chicago National and New York National series at the polo grounds was not referred to.

The proposed amendment to the class AA league was discussed at length and while no definite action was taken the sentiment of the league managers supported it in favor of the change. A similar spirit was manifested in the session of the American League directors during their brief session. While this display of willingness on the part of the major league magnates it is probable that the American National League and the Pacific Coast League will be placed in a class by themselves, according to their desire.

In the National League session it was decided to amend Rule 64 so that the players will not have the power to fine players or men on the coaching lines. Henceforth violations of the rules of the national game may be punished only by the ordering of the offender to the club house, but he may not take a position either in the grand stand or bleachers. Another innovation was the adoption of a rule to the effect that managers of home grounds will not be permitted to voice any sentiment regarding ground rules in case the visiting team enters a protest against existing conditions, the implies to be the sole judge in such an emergency. In the minor league clubs it was decided by the rules committee that a limit of 25 players shall be the maximum during the playing season on and after May 14, and 35 during the so-called "fall season" which precedes the warm-weather contests of the clubs striving for pennant honors.

After considerable discussion the committee decided to stop the practice of certain managers in shifting pitchers during the course of games in order to give their teams an advantage when the batters on the opposing teams were showing too great strength at the plate.

When one pitcher is taken out his successor must remain in the box until he has retired at least one man.

The scoring rules were amended at the suggestion of a committee of sporting writers and it was decided that the umpires in the minor leagues might voice their own judgment in the matter of imposing fines. In the major leagues the fines in the past have been settled by the club and as a result the penalty did not sufficiently fall so heavily on the offending players. For this reason it was decided that in the minor leagues where the fines imposed by umpires have been settled in the city of hostilities by the players, the same will be allowed to stand for the benefit of the club.

The American club of the New York Americans club was sold to Washington team and Sid Smith of the St. Louis Americans was shifted to the Atlantic club. President Comiskey of the Chicago American League team announced that he had secured Pitcher Jerry Dombroski of the Detroit, and President Murphy has obtained the services of Pitchers Dombroski and Ferguson of the Boston Nationals. Catcher James of the Boston Americans, it was announced had been secured by the New York Americans.

President John L. Taylor of the Boston Americans has signed Louis Waller, the left-handed pitcher and outfielder.

At a dinner last night President Pulliam said:

"My days as a baseball man are numbered. The National League does not want me for president any more. It wants to go back to the days of dealing from the bottom of the scale, hiding the cards under the table, and to the days when the trade was the gum shoe. I can't argue against it or I would resign now from the position which pays \$3000 a year and will have to quit at the end of this year."

While the whole binged room was taken into a state of panic by the news, President Johnson of the Americans came jumping to his feet and said:

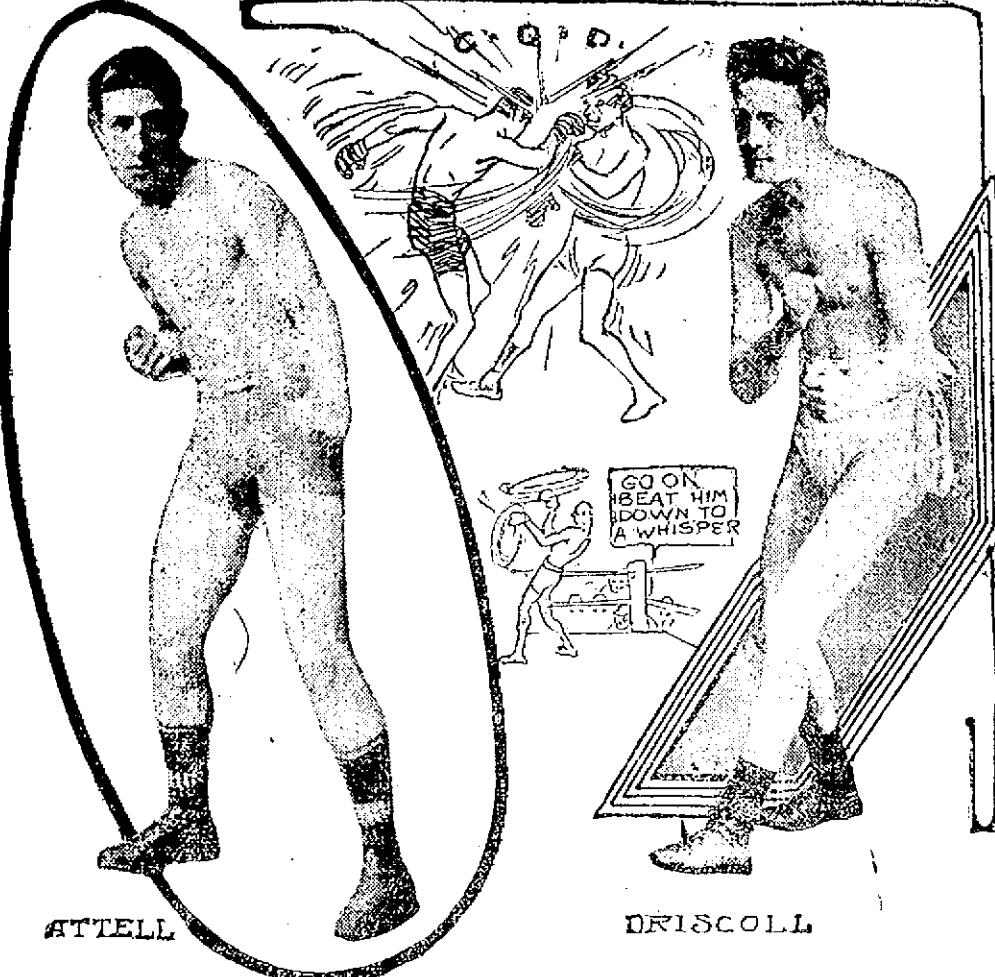
"I am sorry to believe that there are any grounds for those statements. It is a strain under a strain in the last few days."

Johnson stated, saying that he was in San Francisco and should offer him a job at \$5000 a year he would take it.

DIAMOND NOTES

ANOTHER day of sympathy in Boston is that the American League players do not pay their expenses enough money. Judging from the wage list of the National League players, it is evident that winter for those players should be hard in the St. Louis man's list.

The usual system of warfare



ATTELL AND DRISCOLL TO FIGHT

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Fight fans quarters in Yonkers comes the news in the metropolis are looking forward to the best bout pulled off in this city in many months when Abe Attell, the featherweight champion, and Jim Driscoll, the lightning little Welshman, clash at the National Athletic club tonight. From Attell's training

quarters in Yonkers comes the news that the champion was never in better form for a short bout than he is now. The length of the fight—ten rounds—gives Attell a shade of advantage, but Driscoll also is a wonder at the short distance and is notaverse

to mixing it. He is as fast as a flash and the cleverest little boxer that has come to these shores in many a day. The trimming he gave Louie Cross and the way he has handled himself in his several fights in the east give him a strong following in the battle with Attell. They fight at 125 pounds. The lineup and standbys:

BOXING GOSSIP

Abe Attell and Jim Driscoll, who will box ten rounds at the National A. C., East Twenty-fourth street, New York, next Friday night for the featherweight championship of the world, were very busy yesterday getting in condition. Attell worked hard at a roadhouse in Jerome avenue with his sparring partners and trainer. He took a run on the road in spite of the rain, used the dumbbells, skipped the rope and boxed a number of sharp rounds. He said that he would enter the ring at or slightly under 122 pounds and that he would be ready to put up the best fight of his career.

Attell never has seen Driscoll in action, but he has been well informed by close observers that the Welshman is one of the cleverest men he will have to face. As a natural result Attell is anxious to be at his best, for he admits that if he should be defeated his followers would be ready to condemn the world's champion to his antagonist in spite of the fact that the men will not box at either the American (122) or the English (123) featherweight limit. Instead, they will scale at 125 pounds at 6 o'clock and as Driscoll will have to strain a point to tip the beam rather than the scale (\$50), it is believed that he will enter the ring weighing fully 126 or perhaps 127, in which event Attell will be giving him about five pounds the better of it.

Attell is a shrewd fellow. He has foiled the talent many times, but it is said that he never has made a championship match unless he felt reasonably sure that he could carry the palm. His friends say that he thinks he has an excellent line on his skill and that when the end of the tenth round is reached the American will have a distinct advantage in the number of points scored by him.

Driscoll was not early at a roadhouse in Westchester. He took a long run with sweaters on and came back steaming.

He said that in order to make the required weight he would have to work harder than ever before.

Driscoll has made 125 pounds in England, but he says he could not have been lighter at the same time he has retained his strength, stature and speed. But as he will have four hours for recuperating after scaling at 125, Driscoll thinks that he will be at his best when the bout begins.

"I will have to exert myself a bit to weigh, but I'll be strong," they tell me this fellow is a clever one. If he is we will have a bleeding good fight."

Goodman was shifty and saved him many severe blows by his clever blocking and covering.

The judgment of the ringiders, Cote had five rounds and Goodman four. Three were about even. In the eighth when the men had been parted by the referee, Goodman stole in a few punches on Cote and the set was turned "dirty" by the crowd. Referee Ward stopped the men and announced that a recurrence of that thing would stop the bout.

POLICE STOP AMATEURS

FITCHBURG, Feb. 18.—What was to have been a fight to a finish between "Young" McGuire and "Young" Monahan, two amateur boxers of this city, was stopped last night by the arrival of the police just before they stepped into the ring in A. O. U. W. Hall. About 50 spectators had the boxers arrive early but had some dispute over the rules which delayed the fight. In the meantime the police got wind of it and Sergeant Brown and two patrolmen dropped in. Their appearance, however, frightened the fighters and all disappeared. The police remained about the building, being tipped off that the fighters would return and shortly after 8 o'clock they did. They were warned that if any attempt was made to pull off the fight the participants and spectators would be arrested and the go was declared off.

Schnirger was so angered at the attempted deception that he went after Hatch more bitterly than he has ever been known to fight him, and in the fourth round, when he had the Philadelphia substitute all but out, Hatch quit, clutching his head with his hands.

Attell, however, was not to be beaten off so easily.

Jim Johnson, the featherweight, weighed 125 pounds. He was taken to the ring by the only referee who had never seen a boxer before. Johnson and Schnirger, the two fighters, are from Philadelphia and despite the fact that both are working until the day after yesterday, Schnirger was the heavier.

These will be the last of the big boxing matches of the year.

The NASHUA BARS BOXING

NASHUA, N. H., Feb. 18.—The police last night interfered with a proposed boxing match between the LeBaron's girls and the men.

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Attell,

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1908 was

15,956

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilote, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1909. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public

This is by far the largest average circulation of any newspaper in Lowell.

TENEMENT HOUSE REFORM AND SANITATION

The subject of tenement house reform was merely broached at the charity conference held in city hall Tuesday evening. That is a subject replete with vast possibilities, not only for the good of the families and people affected, but for the community at large and the city as a whole.

Seldon does it occur to the average citizen or even to those striving for reform what a field there is for benevolent work in the improvement of the homes of the working classes. The home is the foundation of society, and whatever is done to make it more attractive, more comfortable, more happy, tends to improve and uplift the whole. It has been well said that the domestic relations precede and in our present existence are worth more than all our other social ties. They give the first thrill to the heart and unseal the fountains of its love. Home is the chief school of human virtue. Its responsibilities, joys, sorrows, smiles, tears, hopes and solicitudes form the chief interest of human life.

What work, therefore, could be more laudable than a movement to brighten, purify and, may we say, healthify the homes of the toilers whose lives are regulated mainly by the sound of the factory bells?

Lowell is in need of such reform as nearly every factory city, and even every metropolitan city must be. In every city, yes, even in our national capital with all its magnificence, there is a district of very poor tenement houses, rookeries they might be called.

Some cities have them in greater proportion than others, and, of course, Lowell has her share. One of the things that demand attention of Lowell residents in this regard is, that a few streets which twenty years ago were fairly respectable are now reduced to a deplorable state of dilapidation. The former occupants have moved outward and recent arrivals in our city have taken their places—people who came from the sunny Isle of Greece, or who led a pastoral life on the continent of Europe or in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey. All these peoples have been accustomed to plenty of sunshine and fresh air; and such of them as hailed from agricultural districts have never known how readily the more deadly diseases are propagated in the congested districts of large cities.

When these people get crowded into small tenements in this country the contrast with the open air conditions of their former homes is very striking, and no doubt to them it is not only disagreeable but injurious to the health.

The great fault of the poorer tenements is, that they are low studded, the windows are too few and too small, the light insufficient, the ventilation is bad and sanitary conditions imperfect.

There are tenements in dark alleys and in the interior of large blocks where there is practically no light and no contact with the outer air for purposes of ventilation. In such places the germs of tuberculosis and other diseases find a fertile field of propagation.

The occupants of these pest holes of disease are not instructed as they should be in how to protect themselves against such diseases. As a result many of them fall victims to the ravages of the white plague, consumption, and fevers of various kinds.

When such tenements are crowded with humanity the conditions may easily be imagined. All such cases demand the prompt attention of the board of health, and where the rooms are too small or sanitary conditions are imperfect, the tenements should be condemned as unfit for human habitation.

Moreover, the property owners who collect rent for such tenements are proving themselves to be men who lack public spirit and disregard the interests of the city. They should be compelled to keep their property in decent repair in the interest of the occupants as well as of the public health.

Many of the owners of such property complain that the rent they receive does not warrant any expense on repairs. They should make the necessary repairs and charge higher rent. They should realize that the reason why their property does not rent well is that it is unattractive for lack of repairs. This function belongs to the board of health, while the inspector of buildings should see that no more ramshackle buildings will be erected within the city limits. When buildings that were erected fifty, seventy-five or a hundred years ago still remain in the midst of respectable buildings on a business street something is radically wrong. The very fact shows that the owners of the buildings are not doing their duty to the property or to the city. A study of examples of this kind might result in a movement to force these delinquent property owners to expend a little money on their property or else sell out to people who will use it for business purposes.

This movement for better tenement houses and more ideal conditions is in line with the city beautiful movement, which is not necessarily confined to the improvement of the architecture in our municipal and other public buildings, but applies to the beautification of our most obscure as well as our most important streets.

What is needed in the city tenements is more light, more sunshine. Oh! If the sunlight and the fresh air could only enter the crowded tenements they would do more than all the doctors. In the tenements we should have more spacious apartments and more air space. The average width requires a certain air space and this well ventilated in order to be protected against impure air.

The board of health might properly fix a minimum number of cubic feet to be provided for each adult in the average tenement. That judiciously settled would prevent the crowding that is so detrimental to health and happiness in the congested districts.

It is obvious to the least observing that work along these lines—the infusion of sunshine and fresh air to the homes, the improvement of sanitary conditions, with the remodelling or renovation of the dilapidated buildings, would improve the public health and at the same time lessen intemperance and the other offences resulting therefrom.

Where the homes are made healthy and attractive, the occupants will be more cheerful and less subject to the moroseness brought on by gloomy environment, or by bad air and certainly less disposed to seek transient relief in the flowing bowl.

Here, then, is a movement that commends itself to all classes, as one

by which thousands of people can be benefited, the public health protected by the prevention of disease, the general aspect of our poorest streets much improved, and many of the evils of intemperance discounted in advance.

We have sufficient faith in the various classes of foreigners who have settled here within the last dozen years to believe that they are easily susceptible of complete assimilation as American citizens, not only imbued with the American spirit of absolute freedom and toleration, but also capable of accommodating themselves to the new social and industrial conditions in which they find themselves, while at the same time realizing the vital importance of clean, airy and attractive homes.

They are all ready and willing, we believe, to cooperate with the health authorities and other agencies in fighting disease and especially that insidious, inveterate and fatal foe of factory cities, the white plague. Let not these foreign elements of our population be blamed for disease-breeding or unsanitary conditions. If such conditions exist anywhere the fault is ours, not theirs. It is because we have not insisted upon anything different, because we have not made regulations making it obligatory upon all classes to observe the laws of hygiene and sanitation so as to have cleanly and healthful homes even where the buildings are poorest.

We submit that these matters are of such vital importance that they demand the earnest and continuous attention of the board of health with a view to general improvement.

SEEN AND HEARD

Editor Sun and Herald: I observe that a writer in a local paper refers to Washington's birthday as a national holiday. What do you say about it?

Washington's birthday is a *legis*, not a national holiday.

"Is there a drug store near here?" asked the man who was being shaved, of the barber. "One in the next block?" "Why?" "Send the boy out for a nickel's worth of violet." My face is a little tender today, and I don't want you to use your regular bay rum."

Mr. Backwoods here called for the first time to meet Miss Bumpkin at the weekly prayer meeting. An excess of shyness and self-consciousness reduced both to the point of absolute silence until at last, and with visible effort, as the meeting house is neared, the gallant summons all his courage.

"And you like stewed rabbit?" he hazards.

"Yes," returns the maiden, coyly. Again silence, until on the return journey the home lights are sighted when with another mighty effort the resourceful swain asks: "A tiny bit of bacon?"

"All the gravy?"

And so there are those that maintain that country folk sometimes seem at a loss for conversational topics.

He was examining a calendar on which was depicted a goddess of the sea partly submerged by an impossible wave, and he said:

"I wonder why it is that goddesses are so unsatisfactory. I don't believe I ever saw a goddess that impressed me favorably or one that I would be willing to have a set of mine marry, even if she used to dress properly and live a domestic life, like ordinary mortals. Distinguished painters have been experimenting with goddesses for thousands of years, but they've had pretty poor luck, so far as I've been able to observe, and I've seen most of the famous goddesses on both sides of the water. Their forms are all right, as a rule, but they have hard faces, very hard faces indeed, and they're

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

Along the path of a useful life

With health, with hope, with bloom.

The busy mind has time to think.

Of sorrow, or care, or pain.

And anxious thoughts may be swept away.

As we busily wield a broom.

The blubulous and bewhiskered Beck beer surmounting the festive beer keg has appeared on the land and we know that spring is nigh, for the goat and the nectar that he advertises, from time immemorial, have been untiring signs of spring. Annually with the coming of beer beer into the market The Sun and other newspaper offices are besieged for a week or more with queries of this nature.

Dear Editor: Will you kindly inform an old subscriber what beer best?

Dear Editor: Is Beck beer the first brew of the hops, or what is it etc.

Of course you understand, these questions are only a few of the thousands that the poor editor is called upon to answer from day to day and are not sent in because the subscribers believe that he is an authority on this particular subject.

In order to forestall inquiries this year the editor sent a reporter out yesterday to ascertain beyond any reasonable doubt, and without any excessive personal investigation, just what Beck beer is, and the reporter was fortunate in meeting Mr. Frank Bell, of Boston, traveling salesman for the Reuter-Houghton combination of brewers who, among other things, brew Beck.

In response to the reporter's request for an expert definition of Beck beer Mr. Bell said: "Beck beer is the first brewing of the new hops.

In the old days when one could brew only in cool weather, October brought great joy, for bins were bursting with new malt and stores were radiant with new hops. The harvest was over and it was time for the first brewing and the whole country-side made holiday.

In the abundance of the harvest the brewer made the first brew from his best.

He mashed an extra amount of his best barley meal and to the brew he gave generous mashes of the finest hops.

Then he stored it away in great tanks to mellow with age as all good lager beers must do.

After five months in the vaults the beer was ready in April and was brought forth with renewed merrymaking, to be indulged after winter's cold, or the yet

law grain fields and the fragrant hop gardens of autumn.

That was the original story of Beck and while now

the brewing goes on in a modern

factory made October, the year round, the tradition among brewers, each being

of pulling the first brew on the market has forced back the date of the

week until in place of the eve of Washington's birthday now we have

the first week in April.

At the Lowell Inn, Fresh fish direct

from the Boston wharves. Lobsters

fresh from the traps. Meats fresh

and wholesome. Call and see us.

LOWELL INN, busiest place in Central street.

JOHN J. O'CONNELL

FUNERAL DIRECTOR,

Telephone Concourse

1010 Central Street. Davis Square

JAMES E. O'DONNELL

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Hindbush Building Lowell, Mass.

ST. THOMAS' SALVE

—FOR—

Piles, Old Sores and Skin Diseases

—FOR SALE—

At All Up-to-Date Drug Stores

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

ELECTRIC and COMBINATION

FIXTURES

At Manufacturer's Prices

—AT—

DERBY & MORSE'S

61 Middle Street, Lowell, Mass.

WILLIAM RIGG

The well known and reliable

paint and furniture mover will stand

all orders large or small, prompt, in or

out of town, and he also has a moving

service. Order by telephone or

in person at 18 Pleasant St. P. S. ED-

WARD McGAUGHEY is employed

in charge of packing.

Denis Murphy, 18 Appleton Street

69 Cents

25 Cents

15 Cents

10 Cents

5 Cents

2 Cents

1 Cents

50 Cents

25 Cents

12 Cents

10 Cents

5 Cents

2 Cents

1 Cents

50 Cents

25 Cents

12 Cents

10 Cents

5 Cents

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25 Cents

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1 Cents

50 Cents

25 Cents

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1 Cents

LORD BERESFORD

May Attack the British Naval Policy

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford's coming retirement from the navy at the termination of his command of the channel fleet, which is due to his long controversy with Admiral Sir John Fisher, first sea lord of the admiralty and active head of the navy, is considered to offer Lord Beresford a new means for criticising the navy's present management. For it is believed he will again enter parliament, where he will have a free hand to attack government methods.

The antagonism between these two distinguished admirals dates back to years when Admiral Fisher, who is credited with planning the recent rearrangement of British fleets, commanded two heavy squadrons in the North sea, facing the German coast, and made announcement of the reduction in the channel fleet. Lord Beresford is said to have objected to such action while he was in command. Vice-Admiral Bridgeman was given command of the fleet, now to be constituted as the most important in the British navy.

The prime minister made quite clear in his statement in the house of commons in July last the cabinet's views on the subject of naval discipline. He said that "they find reason to believe that at state of things exists which is in every way detrimental to the discipline or smooth working of the fleet they will not hesitate to take prompt and effective action."

In spite of that warning, although Lord Charles has not personally criticised the admiralty policy papers which are believed to represent his views have continued to do so, and it has been generally assumed that both he and the admiralty would seek a certain measure of relief when the usual period of command being determined he could go on half pay.

In some quarters it has, indeed, been stated that the action of the admiralty is tantamount to a dismissal, because "there is still another year to run of the time usually associated with high command."

Lord Charles Beresford was member of parliament for Watford from 1874 to 1880, for the east division of Macclesfield from 1883 to 1884, for York from 1887 to 1900, and for Woolwich in 1902, which seat he resigned to take command of the channel fleet.

Following this was a piano solo by

Miss Alice Mille; solo, Miss A. B. Hill;

dialogue entitled "Murlan's Wish," by

the following: Misses Dorothy Leach

and Dorothy Moody, and Masters Leach

and William Gardner, all

of the intermediate department.

Miss Louise Locke played a piano solo and

Miss Marion Bill's class presented a

tableau, "Nursery Rhymes," and this

was followed by a medley of national

and southern airs by members of Mr.

Forsey's class, Miss Lillian Hines, es-

ecited by other members of Mr.

Clyde's class, read a humorous story,

Mr. Walter Gunston and girls

from Mrs. Sullivan's class put on a

neat sketch entitled "A Bachelor's

Reverie." The rest of the program

was: Tableau, "A Fudge Party" by

Mrs. McGrill's class; class prophecy,

Miss Gertrude Busch of Miss Sander's

class; piano solo by Miss H. Somers

of Miss Dole's class; song, Mrs. Martin's

class; piano solo by Miss Dorothy Wallen-

tin, Miss Cleaves and Miss Roy.

The list of sporting events was in

charge of Miss Alice Cochrane and Mr.

Herbert Hall. The trapine table was

looked after by Miss Dorothy Wallen-

tin and Miss Lucella Humphreys.

The men's class: singing of "America" by

the superior court of Worcester

county; declamation charging breach

of promise against Lewis Hayward,

aged 28, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank

Hayward of Easton, to recover

\$5000 damages.

Miss Morys is 27 years old and the

daughter of Mrs. Allen Morris of the

little town just over the Brockton

line. She is considered as a stitcher at

the Reynolds Brake & Gabbell factory

here. She declined to discuss her

plans, stating that the matter is en-

tirely in the hands of her counsel,

John H. Bartlett.

Hayward's parents have been resi-

dents of Easton for 25 years. The

news of the action against her son

was a great blow to the young man's

mother. She said that her son and

the young woman had not kept com-

pany for years. Hayward is now a

resident of Worcester, employed as a

foreman of a gang of iron cutters. He

reports in that city he said.

"It has been 52 years since I talked

with her. Yes, I suppose I did make

love to her, but I was not a bit more

sordid in my wooing than I was to

lots of other girls. I have engaged

counsel."

DRAUT

A special town meeting of the wa-

ter supply district has been called for

Friday evening, Feb. 20. The articles

contained in the warrant are as fol-

lows:

"To see if the district will vote to

authorize and instruct the water com-

missioners to borrow the sum of \$1200

in anticipation of taxes, the same to

be used in paying the interest on the

water bonds issued to the district.

"To see if the district will vote to

ask the legislature to enact a bill

which will give the district the privi-

lege of taking a loan of \$5000 for the

purpose of destroying the expense of

extending the present water system."

The Pleasant Social Club entertained

the members of the Florence Social

Club last night at its quarters in

Pleasant street. An oyster supper was

served during the early part of the

evening after which a musical and lit-

erary program was carried out and

speeches were made. Among the

numbers on the program were the fol-

lowers:

Vocal selections by William Reddy,

Merle, Joseph Bingley and Henry

McMurtrey; recitations, Matthew

Conley and a very pleasing piano

concert was given by Mr. Mc-

Arthur.

At the conclusion of the program

President Thomas Park of the First

Methodist Church delivered his address

on the Anti-Saloon spirit manifested

in the actions of the Pleasant

Social Club in providing

such a pleasant evening.

The committee to which much of

the success of the affair was due was

the one composed of William King, chairman

of the Anti-Saloon League, David Price,

John Martin, Patrick Sullivan,

and R. M. and William Lewis.

A CONCERT

AT THE FIRST TRINITY TRINITY

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The vestry of the First Trinity

Congregational Church was the scene

of the last evening of a series Sunday

evenings of exercises in which the

little ones took part with very ple-

asing effect.

The committee to which much of

the success of the affair was due was

the one composed of William King, chairman

of the Anti-Saloon League, David Price,

John Martin, Patrick Sullivan,

and R. M. and William Lewis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1909

| | AT BOSTON | AT BROOKLYN | AT NEW YORK | AT PHILADELPHIA | AT PITTSBURG | AT CINCINNATI | AT CHICAGO | AT ST. LOUIS |
|-------------------|-----------|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| BOSTON..... | READ | Apr. 30, May 1, 3, 4 July 5, 6, 7, 8 Oct. 3, 4, 5 | Apr. 26, 27, 28, 29 June 22, 23, 24 Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7 | Apr. 21, 22, 23, 24 June 29, 30 July 1, 2, 3 Oct. 6, 7 | June 2, 3, 4, 5 Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4 Sept. 23, 24, 25 | June 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15 Sept. 18, 19, 20 | June 12, 13, 14, 15 Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept. 18, 19, 20 | June 16, 17, 18, 19 July 30, 31 Aug. 1, 2, 3 Sept. 24, 25, 26 |
| BROOKLYN..... | THE | Apr. 17, 18, 19, 20 May 28, 29, 30, 31 Aug. 17, 18, 19 | Apr. 14, 15, 16 June 1, 2, 3 Sept. 13, 14, 15 | Apr. 16, 17, 18, 19 June 1, 2, 3 Sept. 1, 2, 3 | June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4 Sept. 18, 19, 20 | June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4 Sept. 18, 19, 20 | June 4, 5, 6, 7 Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4 Sept. 21, 22, 23 | June 16, 17, 18, 19 July 30, 31 Aug. 1, 2, 3 Sept. 24, 25, 26 |
| NEW YORK..... | LOWELL | May 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 July 26, 27, 28 Sept. 13, 14, 15 | Apr. 21, 22, 23 June 22, 23, 24 Sept. 6, 7, 8 | Apr. 19, May 1, 2, 3 July 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 11, 12, 13 | June 1, 2, 3, 4 July 22, 23, 24 Sept. 1, 2, 3 | June 16, 17, 18, 19 Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4 Sept. 1, 2, 3 | June 17, 18, 19, 20 Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4 Sept. 1, 2, 3 | June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4 Sept. 18, 19, 20 |
| PHILADELPHIA..... | SUN | May 24, 25, 26, 27 July 22, 23, 24, 25 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2 | May 18, 19, 20, 21 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 21, 22, 23 | May 26, 27, 28, 29 July 8, 9, 10, 11 Aug. 14, 15, 16 | May 11, 12, 13, 14 July 1, 2, 3, 4 Aug. 18, 19, 20, 21 | Apr. 18, 19, 20, 21 May 29, 30 July 25, 26, 27, 28 | Apr. 26, 27, 28 May 21, 22, 23, 24 Sept. 5, 6, 7 | Apr. 26, 27, 28 June 21, 2 |

TOOK THEIR LIVES BIG RATE WAR

Two Despondent Men Committed Suicide Yesterday

Henry Parker Swallowed Paris Green and James F. Cuff Hanged Himself From Bedroom Door

Henry Parker, farm hand employed by his brother, Alex Parker, at Johnson's corner, Tyngsboro, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking a spoonful of paris green. Parker had been ill and unable to work for some time and of late was quite despondent.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon he was seen to eat from the house to the barn carrying a spoon, the contents of which he swallowed, upon entering. A moment later he was found on the floor in great agony. A horse was harnessed to one end of the sputter-talon to the office of Dr. D. Lambert, who worked over him for four hours. The case was hopeless, however, and he died about 5 o'clock.

Parker formerly lived on the old Parker farm on the Nashua road directly across from the grounds of the Genoa club of the Knights of Columbus and did odd jobs for the Knights at their camp. He is survived by his mother and one brother.

Medical Examiner Meigs viewed the body and pronounced the case a suicide. The body was removed to the

Has Been Precipitated by Boston and Maine Road

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A war in freight rates, the magnitude of which nobody yet can estimate, has been precipitated by the Boston & Maine railroad, by its eliminating the differentials which hitherto have existed between Boston and New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and Boston and Baltimore on import traffic.

Several weeks ago the Boston & Maine wiped out the differentials by reducing its tariffs on import freight and by meeting the interstate commerce commission's tariff on import

commodities to conform with the tariffs of other carriers from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The west bound traffic from all of these cities is very heavy.

Soon afterward several of the trunk roads announced their intention of lowering their rates on import traffic until they reached a point which would restore the differentials that had previously existed.

The lines that joined in this movement were the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia & Reading, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Central of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley, the Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, and the New York Central out of New York city, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The ocean steamship lines in connection with the Norfolk & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio, and the Southern railway joined in the movement of the trunk lines on business via Norfolk.

It will be recognized that this reduction will not out the existing differentials and preserve the status made by the Boston & Maine through its first reduction. What the trunk lines now will do is purely conjectural. The likelihood is that they will meet the reduction, but it will take them under the law, 30 days to do it.

In the judgment of expert freight men, a fight has been precipitated that may involve every one of the railway lines east of Chicago.

A tariff was filed by these lines with the interstate commerce commission, effective March 15, which reduced their rates on west bound import traffic to a point which restored the existing differentials between Boston and the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on import traffic.

In an effort to adjust the differences which had arisen, several conferences were held between representatives of interested roads, but no satisfactory conclusion was reached.

Several years ago a similar situation developed, but it was arranged without difficulty. To add to the present trouble the Boston & Maine has filed with the interstate commerce commission a tariff effective March 16, making a further reduction of 1 cent per 100 pounds on all west bound import traffic, thereby again equalizing the rates on auto traffic among Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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HAD GOOD TIME

Farmers' Institute Held in Dracut

NORTHAMPTON JUDGE SPOKE ON TOWN LAW

Secretary of Law and Order League Gave Address of Welcome—Large Attendance and Perfect Day

The Middlesex North Agricultural Society held a farmers' institute at Dracut yesterday. Weather conditions were just what the doctor ordered and it was a good, healthy, joyous crowd that filled Grange hall when Chairman George W. Trull called to order in the early forenoon.

Rev. Charles A. Merrill, secretary of the Law and Order League of this city, who has been supplying the pulpit at the Dracut Centre church for several weeks, made the address of welcome.

Judge Lyman's Address

The address of the morning was by Judge Robert W. Lyman of Northampton. "Town Law" was his subject. In this he said:

"The law provides that town meetings shall be held in February or March or April. They are called upon a warrant issued by the selectmen or directed to a constable to serve as postman in the town. There is no law as to how long a warrant shall be posted, but the supreme court has held that seven days is a reasonable time. The warrant must name the place of meeting and name the items of business to be considered. Women may vote for members of the school committee if 21 years of age, able to read and write, a resident of the state for a year and of the town for the preceding six months in computing the age of a person, the day of birth is included, and a person born either on the 25th or the 26th of February would be eligible to vote on the 26th, 21 years later."

"A citizen is a person born in the United States, or naturalized, or of foreign birth but native parchment. The marriage of a foreign born woman to a native makes her a citizen.

"If a vacancy exists in the office of town clerk when a town meeting is to be held, the first business should be the election of a clerk pro tem, as the selectmen have an authority to appoint a clerk for such a meeting. The first regular business at a town meeting is the election of a moderator, and unless the check list is used the action is not valid, and may invalidate any business that may be transacted later. The moderator must declare all votes, and has a choice of methods of determining it. No person shall speak except by permission of the moderator, and any one who smokes or brings liquor to the meeting is liable to a fine of \$20 unless he desists when so ordered."

"A man whose name may be upon the check list illegally is not entitled to vote. The moderator is not required to follow Cushing's manual, but is the judge of a meeting. Town officers must be inhabitants of the town, citizens, over 21 years of age, able to read and write, and males, except in the case of the school committee, overseers of the poor and trustees of the library. If a town official removes from town, he thereby creates a vacancy in his office. Towns may vote to increase or decrease the number of their school board. The number of selectmen, overseers of the poor and library trustees to be three, five, seven or nine. The collector of taxes must be elected by ballot, and compensation fixed by the town. He can appoint a deputy, and by a recent change in the law she may be a woman."

"The town may choose a board of health or framers to nine members or appoint a health officer. If no such board is chosen, the selectmen must attend to health matters. Director may be elected for the almshouse and there may be a board of park commissioners, who shall not be selectmen, the clerk or the treasurer. The check list must be used in all cases where a ballot is taken for an official if a person holding an elective office resigns before the election of his successor is chosen. If an appointive officer resigns, he ceases to hold the office when his resignation is received. Town officers may be removed for serious offenses committed but not connected with their office, for offenses against the duty of their office, but not indictable, and for offenses that are indictable under the common law."

"The selectmen may fill a vacancy in the office of town clerk during the year but he must be elected by the voters before he can act at a town meeting. If the treasurer fails to give bond within ten days, his office may be declared vacant. In borrowing money a two-thirds vote is necessary. Towns may maintain fountains, troughs and the like, may take land for fortification or to protect a water supply, and may regulate house drainage."

"The jury list is prepared by the selectmen, who may add or strike from the list. There shall not be more than one name for every 50 residents. Every town of 3000 and over is required to maintain a livery. Selectmen may order nuisances abated; but it is generally difficult to get them to act in such cases. They may appropriate money, not over 2 per cent of their valuation to help build railroads or railways. A town may also deed its real estate by vote of conveyance at a town meeting. The selectmen may offer a reward of \$500 for the arrest of a person who has committed a capital crime or a high misdemeanor, but a town meeting may authorize a larger sum."

"A town that elects no selectmen forfeits \$50 to \$100 to the county. Shade trees in the highway are private property, but can be removed upon proper complaint to a tree warden. No person can cut down a shade tree without receiving proper authority. A town may discontinue a highway, but an appeal may be taken to the county commissioners, who have control of all county roads, which they may order a town to construct."

"A dinner that was good to look at and better to partake of was served by the Lester and Seelye in the lower hall. Three hundred sat down to dinner."

Frederick J. Flemings of Lowell received as toastmaster, and an entertainment was given consisting of selections by the Albion quartet, James E. Flemings, Gates M. Coburn, Warren T. Read and Frank W. Dutton and selections by Albany Sturz.

The next meeting will be held at the Pawtucket church, this city.

STAR THEATRE

"Under Northern Skies," a new talking picture, was presented at the Star theatre this afternoon by the large company of actors and actresses. Other new talking pictures accompanied this feature, and the solid box office performance might be adjudged the best in Lowell for five cents, for which seats can be had. New songs were also sung.

A violinist has been added to the most efficient orchestra at the theatre.

Ads wholesomeness to the food.

Cleveland's
Baking Powder

For fine cake making there is nothing like it.

FATHER AND SON

Both Were Found Guilty of Manslaughter

AUBURN, Me., Feb. 18.—The unusual outcome of the throwing of the Strouts. This was on Saturday, Aug. 1. Two days later Mrs. Strout was alone here last night, when she was startled by stones and rifle shots which penetrated the house.

Frightened, she made her way to a neighbor's and there met the elder Perkins, and after another altercation started on her return home, Perkins following her. He passed her on the road, and when she was opposite the Perkins' house she heard the gunshots, in the flashes of which she saw her husband. Running to him, Mrs. Strout caught him as he was falling and he died in her arms.

Perkins A. E. Jennings, in reporting the verdict of the jury, in the case of the father recommended extreme leniency, but later annulled this and instead recommended extreme clemency for the son, his father and son were charged with the murder of their neighbor Charles Almon Stratton, at Poland, Aug. 3.

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The following statement by Colonel Wm. F. Cody, Proprietor of "Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show," and late chief of scouts of the U. S. A., is made in connection with the much discussed remedies now being introduced at A. W. Dow & Co.'s Drug Store, Merrimack and Central Streets.

"Sagwa is a remarkable medicine," said Col. Wm. F. Cody. "I have known of its virtues for a long time, and on the frontier these and other Kickapoo Remedies are considered indispensable. I have had occasion to use Sagwa for malaria, chills and stomach troubles, and have found it far superior to quinine in every way. I have also used Sagwa and Kickapoo Oil for Rheumatism and was speedily cured. You may use my name, and say that for what they claim to do the Kickapoo Remedies have no equal."

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JOSEPH PULITZER ACCUSED BY UNCLE SAM

THE United States versus the Press Publishing company is a case that is puzzling the public. It is before two federal grand juries; it has reached the United States senate; it is being discussed by the newspapers. The president of the United States started it. After Senator Rayner of Maryland, a lawyer of conceded ability, talked about the case on the floor of the senate and intimated that it was a good deal of a mystery to him the question was referred to the judiciary committee. Mr. Pulitzer's lawyers have asked the attorneys for the government to tell them who are in the case, what it is about and what the government's law for the proceedings is. The lawyers for the government have not seen fit to enlighten the lawyers of Mr. Pulitzer.

The Press Publishing company is the company under which the New York World is published and disseminated. Joseph Pulitzer is the editor of the World, its owner and publisher. Employees of the World are subpoenaed in John Doe fashion and appear before the federal grand jury for the District of Columbia and before the federal grand jury of the United States district court in New York. The president of the United States, who instituted the suit, said when he did so:

"The real offender is Joseph Pulitzer, editor and proprietor of the World. While the criminal offense of which Mr. Pulitzer has been guilty is in form a libel upon individuals, the great injury done is in blackening the good name of the American people. He should be prosecuted for libel by the government authorities."

In a letter to William Dudley Foulke, written in the early part of December, the president severely criticized Delavan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News, and William M. Laffan, editor of the New York Sun, for their connection with the matter in publishing the World's articles. This letter brought out comment from the press of the country, but the man against whom the prosecution by the government is being made is Mr. Pulitzer.

The offending stories concerned an alleged syndicate of fifteen Americans, including Douglas Robinson, the president's brother-in-law; Charles P. Taft and William Nelson Cromwell. It was alleged that this syndicate purchased for \$3,500,000 all the stocks, bonds and rights of the old French Panama Canal company and then used its influence to have the United States government take over the canal rights at a price of \$40,000,000, making a profit of \$35,500,000 for the syndicate.

Whatever may be the outcome of the litigation, Mr. Pulitzer is before the country with the unique distinction of being the one individual against whom the legal machinery of the government has been put in action. Mr. Pulitzer's life has been crowded with incidents decidedly out of the ordinary. He is a giant in his profession. Wherever he goes in the old world he is interviewed by reporters, written about by the leading writers and is a topic for the magazines.

Mr. Pulitzer's Foresight.

If Mr. Pulitzer were in possession of all his faculties he would not be quite so distinctive, although his executive genius, his aptitude in grasping the questions of the hour and his universal knowledge of men and affairs would mark him as one far beyond the limitations of the average man of intelligence.

Foresight and determination are the

chief characteristics in this man's manner said: "Pulitzer, this young composite nature. A personal collection will be pardoned." In 1872, a man has come down here for the Chicago Times. You talk to him and tell me what he wants to know while I was sent to St. Louis by Mr. Storey, editor of the Chicago Times, on a mission which took me to the office of Mr. Stimson Hutchins, then one of our. In that time I had obtained information from young Pulitzer. But Hutchins was a human dynamo. He had found out, as far as my knowledge extended and as far as my relative position all the time by means of the rapid fire questions which had been asked. Mr. Hutchins asked me after young Pulitzer had gone if Pulitzer had told me anything. I replied that he had not, but that he had found out everything I knew about the Chicago Times. Mr. Hutchins laughed. "Of course," he replied. "That's Pulitzer's time had a limited circulation. Mr. Hutchins in his hurried and jerky quivered minutely about every depart-

ment of the Times. He even asked

how the papers were supplied to the newsboys. Not one of his questions was prompted by mere curiosity. He wanted to know for a purpose. The purpose was not known to his informant. But young Pulitzer knew He was foreseeing. Some years later he had an idea as to the meaning of the rapid fire questions which had been asked. Mr. Hutchins asked me after young Pulitzer had gone if Pulitzer had told me anything. I replied that he had not, but that he had found out everything I knew about the Chicago Times. Mr. Hutchins laughed. "Of course," he replied. "That's Pulitzer's

game—to tell nothing, but to find out all the other fellow knows."

His First Step in Politics.

About the time of this incident or soon after Mr. Pulitzer was a reporter on the Westliche Post, an influential German daily newspaper. A little later there was a political meeting in the rotunda of the old courthouse of St. Louis. One of the spellbinders was Joseph Pulitzer. After that he was in demand. He was at that time part owner and managing editor of the German newspaper on which he had been a reporter. There were two afternoon English newspapers in the city that had small circulations and less influence. Mr. Pulitzer bought them. The Post-Dispatch was the result. The constitution of Missouri is a part of the work of Mr. Pulitzer. He was a member of the body that made it. He was associated with Carl Schurz in the Liberal Republican movement which subsequently resulted in the nomination of Horace Greeley for president. Mr. Pulitzer was a delegate to the convention that nominated Greeley and Brown. He has been an independent Democrat ever since. The party men of that

His First Step in Politics.

One is that he was penniless. Another is that he slept in the parks. Some of these stories may have more color than foundation. It is a fact, however, that he was remote from affluence. His chief capital consisted of his foresight and determination. He foresees, for example, the possibilities in the New York World. Nobody else has seen them. He determined to buy it. He carried out this determination. A second rate hotel building stood on the site of the present World building.

Mr. Pulitzer foresaw that the sun commanded two cities. He bought it. All "sweating New York" cars pass it. The story of the newspaper which is issued from the structure under the great bronze dome is known all round the globe.

In 1855 Mr. Pulitzer was elected to the lower house of congress from one of the districts of New York for the field was too limited. He resigned after a few months to give his attention to the work for which he was born.

When his great affliction—he is practically blind—came upon him it seemed to quicken all his energies. He applied himself to his work with greater assiduity than ever and is even now quite active. No matter where he may be, he is reading the world. He has a summer home at Bar Harbor. He has a mansion in the fashionable section of New York. This mansion is a palace in its equipment. It is the home of a student, a maker of events, a musician, an artist—in all that is necessary to beautify and elevate. He has a place in the pines of New Jersey where he goes at certain seasons. He has a yacht that was constructed after his own designs. He knows Europe and its people as well as he knows his adopted country and its public men. But wherever he may be, he is reading the world. In his incessant thirst for all that is inspiring he wears out secretaries and is still fresh in his work when others have given up from exhaustion. How a Blind Man "Sees."

One day at Bar Harbor he had told his secretary to read to him the headlines of his afternoon paper. Away down in one corner was an item of a poor woman who had been run down by a car. The item had come in late, and it had to be minimized. The secretary had skipped the item. The blind man's intuition told him that all of the paper had not been read. He directed the weary secretary to go over the paper again. This time the secretary read the overlooked item. The great editor said to him, "You didn't read that before." Then he added: "That is the big item in the news. Telegraph the editor to raise a fund for that poor woman. Let the Evening World head the subscription."

And so it goes, day after day, whenever he may be. He knows before he goes to sleep, here or in the remotest parts of the world, wherever the telegraph can furnish him the information, exactly how many lines of advertising the next issue of his paper will contain.

A few years ago, soon after his son Ralph married Miss Webb, daughter of W. Seward Webb, millionaire of New York, Joseph Pulitzer announced that he would retire from the active management of his two newspapers in New York. Nobody in the World offices disputed this announcement, but there were many incredulous smiles. Mr. Ralph Pulitzer is a well trained newspaper man and has frequently astonished the older heads with his suggestions. He began, like his father, at the lowest rung of the ladder, but he knows who is editor of the World.

How deeply imbued Mr. Joseph Pulitzer is with his work was shown not a great while ago when he founded a school of journalism in Columbia university. He gave it a million dollars. He promised to give another million when the school reaches the stage that will warrant the donation. The founder of the new school of journalism thus proposes to perpetuate what he has created.

FRANK H. BROOKS.



JOSEPH PULITZER
RALPH PULITZER
MRS. JOSEPH PULITZER
DELAVAN SMITH

JOSEPH PULITZER

RALPH PULITZER

faith will understand what "independent" signifies to Mr. Pulitzer.

Mr. Pulitzer was born in Budapest, Hungary, in 1847. He was seventeen years old when he came to this country. His father was a man of some means and gave his son the benefit of a private tutor. Owing to the financial failure of his father young Pulitzer was dependent on his own exertions for success. He never waited for opportunity to knock at his door. He found opportunities.

He married in St. Louis. His wife, who came from a noted Kentucky family, was one of the beauties of the aristocratic old city. She is interested in many charities, and before her husband's affliction she was much more prominent in society than she has since been. She often accompanies him in his travels. She is devoted to him and to his interests.

There are six children in the Pulitzer household. Before his marriage Mr. Pulitzer enlisted in the army for the defense of the Union and stayed until the conflict was over.

His First Step in New York.

There are stories and stories about Mr. Pulitzer's coming to New York. One is that he was penniless. Another is that he slept in the parks. Some of these stories may have more color than foundation. It is a fact, however, that he was remote from affluence.

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FRANK H. BROOKS.

Bells That Ring Alarms Under the Sea

WIRELESS telegraphy and the submarine signal were potent factors in the rescue of human life from the White Star steamship Republic, that went down in forty fathoms of sea off Martha's Vineyard Sunday, Jan. 24, after she had been gashed on the port side by the Italian liner Florida in the early hours of the preceding day.

Although the submarine signal apparatus antedates wireless telegraphy, it is known, except by navigators, of the former than the latter.

The submarine system consists of two parts—one, sound signaling under water for coast protection; two, receiving apparatus for vessels. With the latter apparatus any ship approaching a lightship, bell buoy or electric shore station equipped with a submarine bell will receive a warning that will give it ample time to avoid danger or direct its course to a harbor of safety.

While the part played by wireless telegraphy in connection with the Republic's disaster has been told, as it deserved to be, the details of the work by the submarine system have not been fully explained.

The captain and navigators of the Baltic, sister ship of the ill-fated Republic, report that the Republic was using her submarine apparatus at the time of the collision and she continued to use it until she was found by the Baltic. By the use of the submarine the Republic was enabled to obtain her exact position from Nantucket light vessel. Having obtained her bearings, the sea information broadcast by wireless, and in this way the Baltic learned the location of the Republic. The second officer of the Baltic made this clear in his statement. "We picked up the bell," he said, "on Nantucket lightship and kept it all the time until we found the Republic. At all times we could tell the direction of the lightship accurately."

After the rescue and while the Baltic was still blanketed with a dense fog, she found her way to the Florida and lightship and the Amherst channel lightship by means of the submarine apparatus instead of waiting outside until the fog lifted. After the American liner, the New York, had received news by wireless of the Republic's disaster she made her way to

When the bell sending out its pulsating

Nantucket light vessel by means of the submarine apparatus, and in this way the New York located the Baltic and the Republic. The message by wireless received by the New York was: "We are south-southeast of Nantucket light vessel ten or fifteen miles and can hear by submarine bell Baltic's position two miles south of Republic." The New York was on her way to the Nantucket light vessel when this message was received.

The Nantucket received the same wireless message. She located Nantucket light vessel ten miles distant, reached the lightship and then cruised about until she found the Republic and the Baltic were reached.

The Lurania kept her relative position all the time by means of the submarine signal apparatus. The New York, Baltic and the Lurania came through the fog into New York harbor being guided by the submarine bell on Fire Island and the bell on Amherst channel lightship.

Mechanism of the Device.

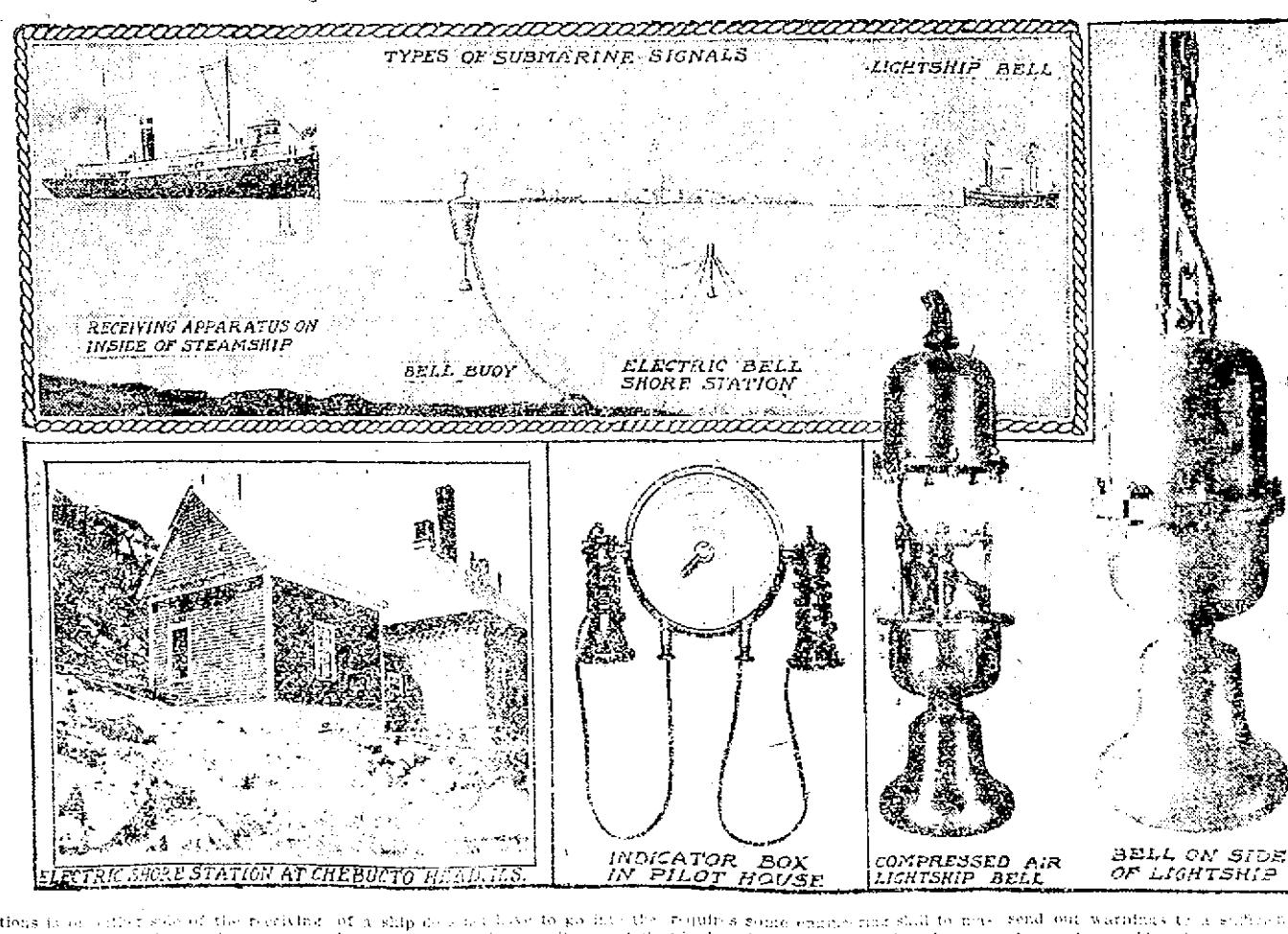
The principle of the submarine signaling device is based on the fact well known, that sound signals are transmitted under water with absolute accuracy, while in air the sounds are diverted by banks of fog or cloud or by wind and the varying densities of the atmosphere.

The apparatus has two modest parts. The "speaking" apparatus consists of a submerged bell of a design adapted to provide sound in the water and the receiving apparatus on a vessel. The latter picks up the sounds of the bell and enables the pilot not only to determine its direction, but also the distance away of the ship, reef or light vessel to which the telephone bell is attached.

In order to send forth signals from a vessel in motion the bell or gong is located inside the hull of the ship far forward and steady to the outer skin of the fabric. It can be rung by an automatic device or by hand. When fixed to a lightship the bell is suspended to a depth of about twenty-five feet, where it is tilted at regular intervals by steam or by electric mechanism.

On a ship that carries this apparatus there are always two transmitters, one mounted on the starboard and the port posts. The arrangement is important, as all navigators will readily understand.

When the bell sending out its pulsating



of a ship does not have to go into the water to listen to it. It consists of two microphones, battery box, indicator box, each other at a high rate of speed to a single telephone, a bell, a mirror and certainly as big as a collision. The single compressed air tank. All of these are simply held in the device itself. The which is only a bell. The company is now developing an apparatus which is placed on a tank inside which it is claimed will carry a sufficient distance to give distant signals to save vessels from collision. The sound of the bell is transmitted from a microphone to a speaker which is held in the device itself. The company is now developing an apparatus which is placed on a tank inside which it is claimed will carry a sufficient distance to give distant signals to save vessels from collision. The sound of the bell is transmitted from a microphone to a speaker which is held in the device itself. 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TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON

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